

09/1963, 858

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:11:39 ON 23 MAY 2004

=> file biosis medline caplus wpids uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
5.04	5.04

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s dendrimer?/ti
L1 5289 DENDRIMER?/TI

=> s l1 and star (3a) polyethylene oxide?
L2 3 L1 AND STAR (3A) POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?

=> dup reml2
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l2
'REML2' IS NOT VALID. VALID FILE NAMES ARE 'CAPLUS'
You have entered a file name of duplicates to keep that is not
referenced by any of the L#s specified for this DUPLICATE command.
The file names of duplicates that can be kept are listed above.
Please enter one of these file names.

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 3 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 bib abs 1-3

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:65898 CAPLUS
DN 130:210058
TI Star Poly(ethylene oxide)s from Carbosilane **Dendrimers**
AU Comanita, B.; Noren, B.; Roovers, J.
CS Institute for Chemical Process and Environmental Technology, National
Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.
SO Macromolecules (1999), 32(4), 1069-1072
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of 4-arm, 8-arm, and 16-arm poly(ethylene oxide)s (PEO) was
prepared from hydroxy functionalized carbosilane dendrimers of generation
zero, one, and two, resp. The PEO arms are grown anionically from the

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multifunctional cores. The polymers have narrow mol. weight distributions. Anal. of the mol. weight, intrinsic viscosity, and translational diffusion coefficient in methanol confirms the star structure of the polymers. The aqueous

solns. of the star PEOs appear normal. Low mol. weight star polymers, however, show abnormally low intrinsic viscosities and are adsorbed on the size exclusion column hydrogel material.

RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1998:546452 CAPLUS

DN 129:231096

TI Star poly(ethylene oxide)s from carbosilane **dendrimers**

AU Domanita, B.; Roovers, J.

CS ICPET, Natl. Res. Counc., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.

SO Polymeric Materials Science and Engineering (1998), 79, 271-272

CODEN: PMSE DG; ISSN: 0743-0515

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB Star-branched poly(ethylene oxides) are prepared using a functionalized carbosilane dendrimer core. The number of arms and the mol. weight of each arm can be strictly controlled.

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1997:224382 CAPLUS

DN 126:264426

TI Synthesis of PEO star molecules based on PAMAM **dendrimer** cores

AU Yen, Diane R.; Merrill, Edward W.

CS Dep. Chem. Eng., Massachusetts Inst. Technol., Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA

SO Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer

Chemistry) (1997), 38(1), 531-532

CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934

PB American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry

DT Journal

LA English

AB A new method of synthesizing a monodisperse sample of poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) star mols. is described. It is based on reacting preformed arms consisting of functionalized derivs. of linear PEO with polyamidoamine (PAMAM) dendrimer cores. The mol. weight and polydispersity of the newly formed star mols. were determined using gel permeation chromatog. in series with light scattering. Stars with up to 144 arms have been prepared using this method.

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:11:39 ON 23 MAY 2004)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:25:46 ON
23 MAY 2004

L1 5289 S DENDRIMER?/TI
L2 3 S L1 AND STAR (3A) POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?
L3 3 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l1 and therap?

L4 278 L1 AND THERAP?

=> s l4 and polyethylene

L5 23 L4 AND POLYETHYLENE

=> s l5 not l2

L6 23 L5 NOT L2

=> dup rem l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 21 DUP REM L6 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l7 and carboxylic

L8 9 L7 AND CARBOXYLIC

=> d l8 bib abs 1-9

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:187372 USPATFULL
TI Anionic or cationic **dendrimer** antimicrobial or antiparasitic
compositions
IN Matthews, Barry Ross, Olinda, AUSTRALIA
Holan, George, Brighton, AUSTRALIA
PA STARPHARMA LIMITED (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003129158 A1 20030710
AI US 2002-227538 A1 20020826 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-786913, filed on 8 May 2001,
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6464971 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO
1999-AU763, filed on 13 Sep 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI AU 1998-5842 19980914
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY AND LARDNER, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2643
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB To inhibit, prophylactically or **therapeutically**, a bacterial,
yeast, fungal, or parasitic agent in a patient, an effective amount of a
dendrimer is administered to the patient, which dendrimer has a
plurality of terminal groups, at least one of which has an anionic- or
cationic-moiety covalently bonded or linked thereto. The
anionic-containing moiety is not a disaccharide or oligosaccharide
moiety, and, where the anionic-containing moiety is a neuraminic- or
sialic acid-containing moiety, it is modified in the 4-position by
substitution with an amino, amido, cyano, azido or guanido group, or is
unsaturated.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L8 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:112903 USPATFULL
TI **Dendrimers** and methods for their preparation and use
IN Lohse, Jesper, Copenhagen NV, DENMARK
PA DAKO A/S (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003077635 A1 20030424
AI US 2002-238732 A1 20020911 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-606315, filed on 29 Jun 2000, ABANDONED
PRAI DK 1999-934 19990629
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JACOBSON HOLMAN PLLC, 400 SEVENTH STREET N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON,
DC, 20004
CLMN Number of Claims: 68
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2944

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel dendrimers as well as novel dendrimer complexes are disclosed.
Such dendrimers and/or dendrimer complexes may be used for the detection
of various components of a sample and as detection systems and signal
enhancement/amplification systems. The dendrimers and dendrimer
complexes may also be used for labelling various entities/compounds.
Furthermore, labelling kits and detection kits comprising one or more
labelled dendrimers or one or more dendrimer complexes are also one of
the possible uses.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:268405 USPATFULL
TI Anionic or cationic **dendrimer** antimicrobial or autiprotozoan
compositions
IN Matthews, Barry Ross, Olinda, AUSTRALIA
Holan, George, Brighton, AUSTRALIA
PA Starpharma Limited, Parkville, AUSTRALIA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6464971 B1 20021015
WO 2000015240 20000323
AI US 2001-786913 20010508 (9)
WO 1999-AU763 19990913
20010508 PCT 371 date
PRAI AU 1998-5842 19980914
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Webman, Edward J.; Assistant Examiner: Nguyen, Helen
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1771

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB To inhibit, prophylactically or **therapeutically**, a bacterial,
yeast, fungal, or parasitic agent in a patient, an effective amount of a
dendrimer is administered to the patient, which dendrimer has a
plurality of terminal groups, at least one of which has an anionic- or
cationic-moiety covalently bonded or linked thereto. The
anionic-containing moiety is not a disaccharide or oligosaccharide
moiety, and, where the anionic-containing moiety is a neuraminic- or
sialic acid-containing moiety, it is modified in the 4-position by
substitution with an amino, amido, cyano, azido or guanido group, or is
unsaturated.

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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:228446 USPATFULL
TI **Dendrimeric** support or carrier macromolecule
IN Frechet, Jean J., Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES
Ihre, Rolf H., Stockholm, SWEDEN
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 2002123609 A1 20020905
AI US 2001-963858 A1 20010925 (9)
PRAI US 2000-236561P 20000929 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH
FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3331

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides a family of dendrimers that are useful as supports, vectors, carriers or delivery vehicles for a variety of compounds in biomedical and technological applications. In particular, the macromolecules may be used for the delivery of drugs, genetic material, imaging components or other functional molecule to which they can be conjugated. An additional feature of the macromolecules is their ability to be targeted for certain organs, tumors, or types of tissues.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:25417 USPATFULL
TI Antiviral **dendrimers**
IN Matthews, Barry Ross, Olinda, Australia
Holan, George, Brighton, Australia
PA Biomolecular Research Institute Ltd., Parkville, Australia (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6190650 B1 20010220
WO 9534595 19951221
AI US 1997-765528 19970428 (8)
WO 1995-AU350 19950615
19970428 PCT 371 date
19970428 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI AU 1994-6239 19940615
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Webman, Edward J.
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1226

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antiviral compound comprises a dendrimer such as a polyamidoamine or polyly sine dendrimer having a plurality of terminal groups, wherein at least one of the terminal groups has an anionic- or cationic-containing moiety bonded thereto, particularly a sulfonic acid-containing, **carboxylic** acid-containing or trimethylammonium-containing moiety or the like.

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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:117327 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprising
dendrimer polycations
IN Szoka, Jr., Francis C., San Francisco, CA, United States
Haensler, Jean, Petite Rosselle, France
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 6113946 20000905
AI US 1995-469433 19950606 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-92200, filed on 14 Jul 1993, now
abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-913669,
filed on 14 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of
Ser. No. US 1992-864876, filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brusca, John S.; Assistant Examiner: Larson, Thomas G.
LREP Koenig, Nathan P.Crosby, Heafey, Roach & May
CLMN Number of Claims: 64
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2326

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprises a dendrimer
polycation aiding in the delivery of the polynucleotide to a desired
address, and optionally other agents such as DNA masking agents, cell
recognition agents, charge-neutralization agents, membrane-
permeabilization agents, and subcellular-localization agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:151192 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprising
dendrimer polycations
IN Szoka, Jr., Francis C., San Francisco, CA, United States
Haensler, Jean, Petite-Rosselle, France
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 5990089 19991123
AI US 1995-486826 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-92200, filed on 14 Jul 1993, now abandoned
which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-913669, filed on 14
Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1992-864876, filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: Larson, Thomas G.
LREP Koenig, Nathan P.Crosby, Heafey, Roach & May
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2041

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprises a dendrimer
polycation aiding in the delivery of the polynucleotide to a desired
address, and optionally other agents such as DNA masking agents, cell
recognition agents, charge-neutralization agents, membrane-
permeabilization agents, and subcellular-localization agents.

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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:11719 USPATFULL
TI Bioactive and/or targeted **dendrimer** conjugates
IN Tomalia, Donald A., Midland, MI, United States
Baker, James R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Cheng, Roberta C., Midland, MI, United States
Bielinska, Anna U., Ypsilanti, MI, United States
Fazio, Michael J., Midland, MI, United States
Hedstrand, David M., Midland, MI, United States
Johnson, Jennifer A., Livonia, MI, United States
Kaplan, deceased, Donald A., late of Marina del Rey, CA, United States
by Margorie Kaplan, executor
Klakamp, Scott L., Russell, PA, United States
Krupey, Jr., William J., Sanford, MI, United States
Kukowska-Latallo, Jolanta, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Maxon, Bartley D., St. Louis, MI, United States
Piehler, Lars T., Midland, MI, United States
Tomlinson, Ian A., Midland, MI, United States
Wilson, Larry R., Beaverton, MI, United States
Yin, Rui, Mt. Pleasant, MI, United States
Brothers, II, Herbert M., Midland, MI, United States
PA The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
Dendritech Incorporated, Midland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 5714166 19980203
AI US 1995-400203 19950307 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-316536, filed on 30 Sep 1994,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1994-207494, filed on 7 Mar 1994, now abandoned which is a division of
Ser. No. US 1993-43198, filed on 5 Apr 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US
5527524, issued on 18 Jun 1996 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1993-43198, filed on 5 Apr 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5527524,
issued on 18 Jun 1996 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1991-654851, filed on 13 Feb 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5338532,
issued on 16 Aug 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1989-386049, filed on 26 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-87266, filed on 18 Aug 1987,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1986-897455, filed on 18 Aug 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LREP Kimble, Karen L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 136
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 89 Drawing Figure(s); 68 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7574

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Dendritic polymer conjugates which are composed of at least one
dendrimer in association with at least one unit of a carried material,
where the carrier material can be a biological response modifier, have
been prepared. The conjugate can also have a target director present,
and when it is present then the carried material may be a bioactive
agent. Preferred dendritic polymers are dense star polymers, which have
been complexed with biological response modifiers. These conjugates and
complexes have particularly advantageous properties due to their unique
characteristics.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L8 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 97:76010 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprising
dendrimer polycations
IN Szoka, Jr., Francis C., 45 Mendosa Ave., San Francisco, CA, United
States 94116
Haensler, Jean, 117, Rue Principale, 57540 Petite-Rosselle, France
PI US 5661025 19970826
AI US 1995-480463 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-92200, filed on 14 Jul 1993, now abandoned
which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-913669, filed on 14
Jul 1992 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-864876,
filed on 3 Apr 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Wai, Thanda
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2060
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprises a dendrimer
polycation aiding in the delivery of the polynucleotide to a desired
address, and optionally other agents such as DNA masking agents, cell
recognition agents, charge-neutralization agents, membrane-
permeabilization agents, and subcellular-localization agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

09963858

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:53:42 ON 23 MAY 2004

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.84

0.84

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:55:49 ON 23 MAY 2004

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 21 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 684648-09-7

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 21 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 684648-09-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=>

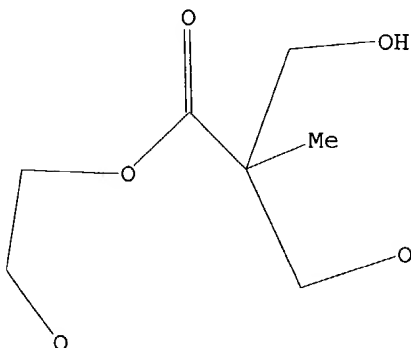
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\09963858.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 08:56:13 FILE 'REGISTRY'

09552063

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 19241 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 19241 ITERATIONS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

50 ANSWERS

L2 50 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

155.42

156.26

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:56:19 ON 23 MAY 2004

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 23 May 2004 VOL 140 ISS 22

FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 May 2004 (20040521/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l2

L3 28 L2

=> s l3 and dendrim?

7025 DENDRIM?

L4 4 L3 AND DENDRIM?

=> d l4 bib abs hitstr 1-4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:177385 CAPLUS

DN 136:379251

TI Effect of multivalency on the performance of enantioselective separation media for chiral HPLC prepared by linking multiple selectors to a porous polymer support via aliphatic dendrons

AU Ling, Frank H.; Lu, Victor; Svec, Frantisek; Frechet, Jean M. J.

CS Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, CA, 94720-1460, USA

SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (2002), 67(7), 1993-2002

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB Chiral stationary phases (CSPs) containing L-proline indananilide chiral selectors attached through a multivalent dendritic linker to monodisperse macroporous poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-co-ethylene dimethacrylate) beads were prepared using two different approaches. The convergent method

involves the preparation of ligands in solution and their subsequent attachment to the support. The divergent approach is based on the stepwise on-bead formation of the linker using methods that are typical of solid-phase synthesis. While the convergent CSPs feature well-defined ligands, their loading is relatively low. In contrast, the divergent technique affords CSPs with higher loading but with more limited control over precise ligand architecture. Excellent enantioselectivities characterized by separation factors of up to 31 were achieved for the separation of racemic N-(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)- α -amino acid alkyl amides with these new CSPs under normal-phase HPLC conditions.

IT 424829-28-7P

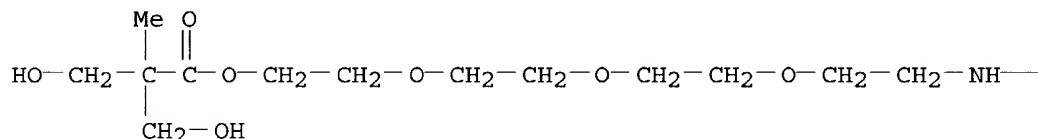
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(in preparation of HPLC stationary phases containing L-proline indananilide chiral selectors using multivalent dendritic linker to macroporous poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-co-ethylene dimethacrylate) beads)

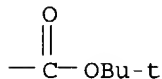
RN 424829-28-7 CAPLUS

CN 5,8,11,14-Tetraoxa-2-azaheptadecanoic acid, 17-hydroxy-16-(hydroxymethyl)-16-methyl-15-oxo-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



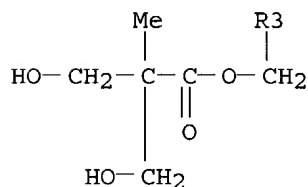
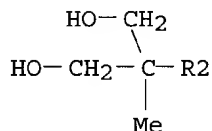
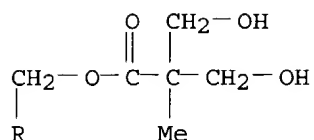
RE.CNT 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:64452 CAPLUS
DN 136:248193
TI Manipulation of Hyperbranched Polymers' Conformation
AU Mackay, Michael E.; Carmezini, Glenda
CS Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Chemistry of Materials (2002), 14(2), 819-825
CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB The hydrodynamic volume for a series of hyperbranched polymers was studied to determine the volume change in a variety of solvents. The chemical different interior core and branching units were found to readily expand and contract by a factor of 2 creating large or small free volume, resp. Furthermore, a solvent that maximally swells the polymer created a viscosimetric (hydrodynamic) radius which changed linearly with mol. mass. This is contrary to what is expected for **dendrimers** where the radius has been shown to scale with $\ln(M)$. A model was developed to

account for the effect of mol. mass polydispersity on the intrinsic viscosity (viscosimetric volume), since hyperbranched polymers are polydisperse in nature, and it was found that this did not affect the observation. Solvents that contracted the hyperbranched polymers showed a complicated hydrodynamic radius scaling with mass. It was generally concluded that these polymers readily change volume with solvent effects important in influencing the change. Further results with a similar hyperbranched polymer having alkane rather than hydrogen end groups revealed a polymer that did not swell or contract as much (10% variation) for a wide range of solvents. In addition, this polymer had lower overall free volume and was found to behave in a manner that was quite similar to sterically stabilized particles. Thus, the core-shell mol. morphol., as well as its utility, depends quite strongly on the end groups and rational design of hyperbranched mols. must consider thermodyn. interactions with the solvent and within the mol. itself.

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-[[[3-hydroxy-2-[[[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]methyl]-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]methyl]-2-methyl-,
[2,2-bis[15-hydroxy-10-[[[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]methyl]-14-(hydroxymethyl)-10,14-dimethyl-9,13-dioxo-2,5,8,12-tetraoxapentadec-1-yl]-1,3-propanediyl]bis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyl) ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{CH}_2 \\
 | \\
 \text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{Me})(\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2)-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2)(\text{Me})-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{Me})(\text{CH}_2-\text{OH})-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C} \\
 | \\
 \text{HO}-\text{CH}_2 \\
 | \\
 \text{R}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{Me})(\text{R}_3)-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C} \\
 | \\
 \text{R}_3
 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{R} \\
 | \\
 \text{O} \\
 || \\
 \text{---O---CH}_2\text{---CH}_2\text{---O---C---C---CH}_2\text{---O---C---C---CH}_2\text{---OH} \\
 | \qquad \qquad | \\
 \text{Me} \qquad \qquad \text{CH}_2\text{---OH} \\
 \\
 \text{O} \qquad \text{Me} \qquad \text{O} \qquad \text{Me} \qquad \text{O} \qquad \text{CH}_2\text{---OH} \qquad \text{O} \qquad \text{CH}_2\text{---OH} \\
 || \qquad | \qquad || \qquad | \qquad || \qquad | \qquad || \qquad | \\
 \text{CH}_2\text{---O---CH}_2\text{---CH}_2\text{---O---C---C---CH}_2\text{---O---C---C---CH}_2\text{---O---C---C---CH}_2\text{---OH} \\
 | \qquad \qquad | \qquad \qquad | \qquad \qquad | \qquad \qquad | \qquad \qquad | \\
 \text{CH}_2\text{---OH} \qquad \text{Me} \qquad \qquad \text{Me} \qquad \qquad \text{Me}
 \end{array}$$



RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

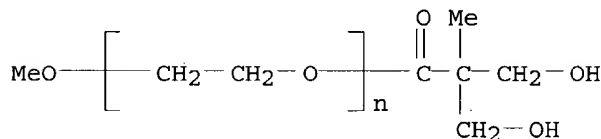
L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:412545 CAPLUS
DN 135:153183
TI Fast and Convenient Divergent Synthesis of Aliphatic Ester
Dendrimers by Anhydride Coupling
AU Ihre, Henrik; Padilla de Jesus, Omayra L.; Frechet, Jean M. J.
CS Center for New Directions in Organic Synthesis Department of Chemistry,
University of California, Berkeley, CA, 94720-1460, USA
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2001), 123(25), 5908-5917
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB A novel divergent approach was developed for the synthesis of dendritic
of aliphatic polyester structures using an acetal-protected anhydride derivative
of 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid as the acylating agent. This
divergent synthesis is remarkable, because unlike all others, it only
requires a small excess of reagent to achieve quant. growth, and it
requires no means of purification other than a simple solvent extraction or
precipitation A
monodisperse sixth generation **dendrimer** with mol. weight of 30 711
Dalton and 192 masked hydroxyl groups was prepared in high yield and purity
using 1,1,1-tris(hydroxyphenyl)ethane as the core mol. Linear and
star-shaped poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) derivs. of narrow polydispersity
were also used as core mols. in the divergent synthesis of
dendritic-linear copolymer hybrids up to the fourth generation without
requiring any chromatog. purification
IT 352708-11-3P 352708-19-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(divergent synthesis of aliphatic ester **dendrimers** by anhydride

0955-0000

coupling)

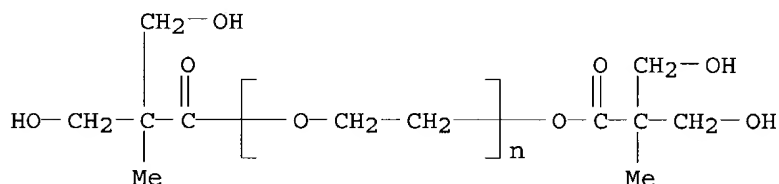
RN 352708-11-3 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropyl]- ω -methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 352708-19-1 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropyl]- ω -[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:531671 CAPLUS

DN 133:152037

TI Pigment compositions containing **dendrimers**

IN Vincent, Mark John; Chisholm, Greig

PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation, USA

SO U.S., 12 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

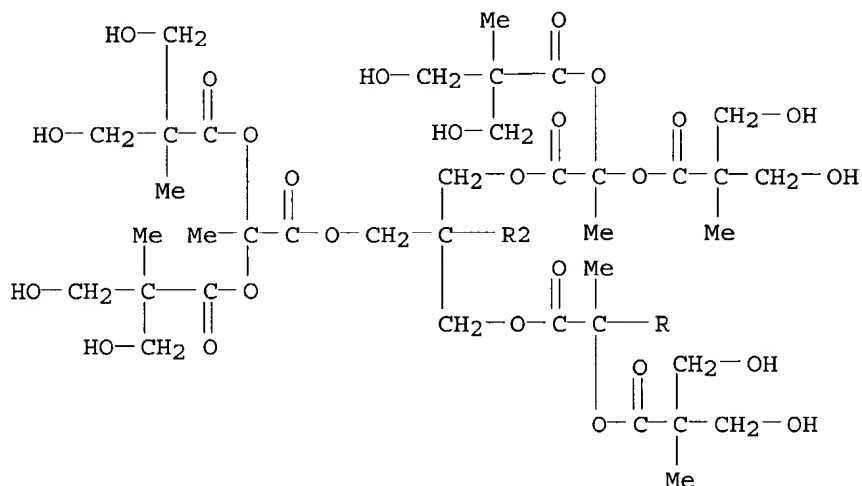
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6096801	A	20000801	US 1998-81428	19980519
	EP 882772	A1	19981209	EP 1998-304165	19980527
	EP 882772	B1	20030625		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	GB 1997-11625	A	19970606		
	US 1998-81428	A	19980519		
AB	The title compns. comprise a pigment selected from the group consisting of an azo, azo metal salt or complex, azomethine, azomethine salt or complex, phthalocyanine, anthraquinone, isoindoline, perinone, quinacridone and dipyrrolopyrrole pigment and mixts. thereof and from 0.1 to 10% by weight, based on the weight of pigment, of at least one dendrimer .				
IT	287104-93-2 , Boltorn RTM 2G				
	RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				
	(Boltorn RTM 2G; pigment compns. containing dendrimers)				
RN	287104-93-2 CAPLUS				
CN	Propanoic acid, 2,2-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]-,				

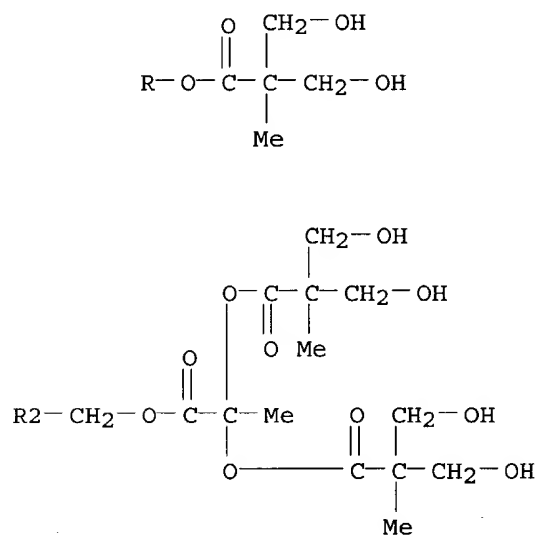
09364863

2,2-bis[[2,2-bis[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]-1-oxopropoxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=>

09

=>
=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:53:42 ON 23 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:55:49 ON 23 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:56:19 ON 23 MAY 2004

L3 28 S L2
L4 4 S L3 AND DENDRIM?

=> s l3 and polyethylene
307280 POLYETHYLENE
L5 5 L3 AND POLYETHYLENE

=> s l5 not l4
L6 4 L5 NOT L4

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 4 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 bib abs hitstr 1-4

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:474359 CAPLUS

DN 133:105934

TI Antiglare touch panels with good contrast of light transmission and
manufacture thereof

IN Ito, Tetsuya; Komatsu, Shinji

PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000194503	A2	20000714	JP 1998-372688	19981228
PRAI	JP 1998-372688		19981228		

AB The touch panels comprise an antiglare coat derived by curing a composition containing fluoro polyfunctional (meth)acrylate esters. A PET film was applied with an acrylic hard coat, coated with a high refractive material, coated with an antiglare composition containing 1,2,9,10-Tetraacryloyloxy-4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7-octafluorodecane 50, an isomeric mixture of CH₂CHCO₂CH₂CMe(CH₂O₂CCHCH₂)CO₂CH₂CH(OH)CH₂(CF₂)₈F and CH₂CHCO₂CH₂CMe(CH₂O₂CCHCH₂)CO₂CH(CH₂OH)CH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈F 10, XBA ST silica sol 133, D 116, and trifluoromethylbenzene 400 parts and deposited on the the side with an ITO layer to give an antiglare ITO conductive film. A glass panel was coated by the same way to give an antiglare panel with ITO layer. Tape bonding the PET film and the glass panel around the edge with ITO layers faced each other gave a touch panel, which when placed on a display element showed good contrast.

IT 283178-15-4P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM
(Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antiglare touch panels with good contrast of light transmission and
manufacture thereof)

RN 283178-15-4 CAPLUS

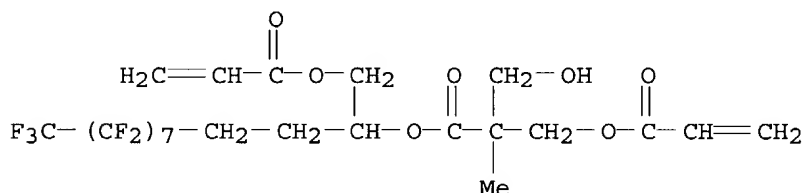
09-550-3

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7-octafluoro-1,2,9,10-decanetetrayl ester, polymer with 5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,12,12,12-heptadecafluoro-2-[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]dodecyl 2-propenoate, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluoro-1-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]decyl 2-propenoate and 2-[[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)undecyl]oxy]carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 283178-14-3

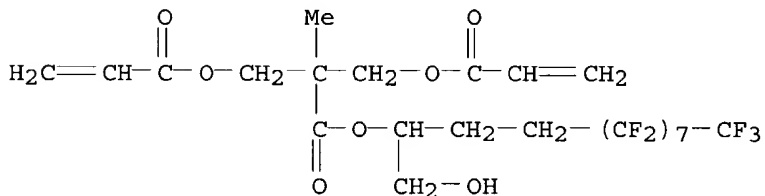
CMF C23 H21 F17 O7



CM 2

CRN 283178-13-2

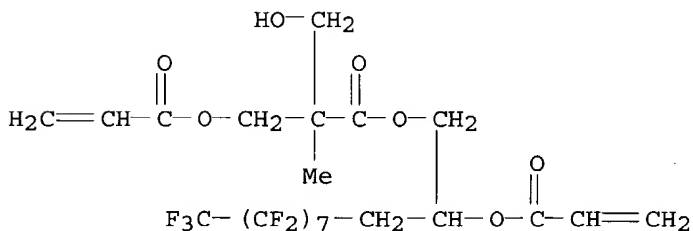
CMF C23 H21 F17 O7



CM 3

CRN 200638-82-0

CMF C22 H19 F17 O7



CM 4

CRN 194877-44-6

CMF C22 H22 F8 O8

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9747585	A1	19971218	WO 1997-JP1952	19970609
	W: CN, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 863128	A1	19980909	EP 1997-924352	19970609
	EP 863128	B1	20011121		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	CN 1198150	A	19981104	CN 1997-190972	19970609
	CN 1094923	B	20021127		
	JP 10182558	A2	19980707	JP 1997-152239	19970610
	JP 10182745	A2	19980707	JP 1997-251083	19970916
	US 6087010	A	20000711	US 1998-11812	19980209
PRAI	JP 1996-147139	A	19960610		
	JP 1996-244963	A	19960917		
	JP 1996-292640	A	19961105		
	JP 1996-296509	A	19961108		
	TW 1997-86107841	A	19970606		
	WO 1997-JP1952	W	19970609		
	JP 1997-152239	A	19970610		
	JP 1997-251083	A	19970916		

AB The title esters having the general formula $(Y1OCH2)2C(Z)CO2(CH2)nCH(X)(CH2)mOY3$ [X = C1-14 fluororalkyl having ≥ 3 F atoms, C3-14 fluorocycloalkyl having ≥ 4 F atoms; Y1, Y2, Y3 = H, (meth)acryloyl, with at least two of Y1, Y2 and Y3 being (meth)acryloyl; Z = H, C1-3 alkyl; n, m = 0, 1; with $(n + m) = 1$]. 3-(Perfluorooctyl)-1,2-epoxypropane was reacted with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid in the presence of tetraethylammonium bromide in iso-Pr alc. to give a mixture of $(HOCH2)2MeCCO2CH2CH(OH)CH2(CF2)8F$ and $(HOCH2)2MeCCO2CH(CH2OH)CH2(CF2)8F$, which was then treated with acryloyl chloride in the presence of Et_3N in $CHCl_3$ to obtain a mixture of 4 diacrylates with one OH group, which was then copolymd. with tetramethylolmethane tetraacrylate, coated on a PET film precoated with dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate and **polyethylene glycol diacrylate** (photocured) and cured by electron beam irradiation to obtain a scratch-resistant product with refractive index 1.446.

IT 200639-25-4P 200639-27-6P 200639-29-8P

09567833

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fluorinated polyfunctional (meth)acrylate esters, compns., low-refraction materials, and antireflection films)

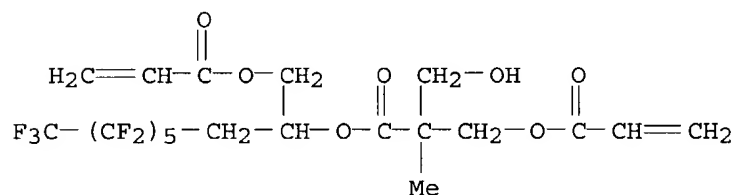
RN 200639-25-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2,2-bis[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-3-oxo-3-[[[3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]octyl]oxy]propyl 2-propenoate, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-3-oxo-3-[[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-tridecafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]nonyl]oxy]propyl 2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-[[[3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)octyl]oxy]carbonyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate and 2-methyl-2-[[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-tridecafluoro-2-hydroxynonyl]oxy]carbonyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 200639-17-4

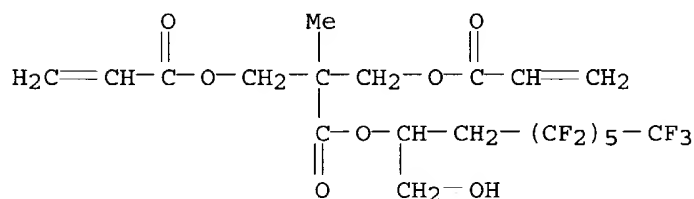
CMF C20 H19 F13 O7



CM 2

CRN 200639-15-2

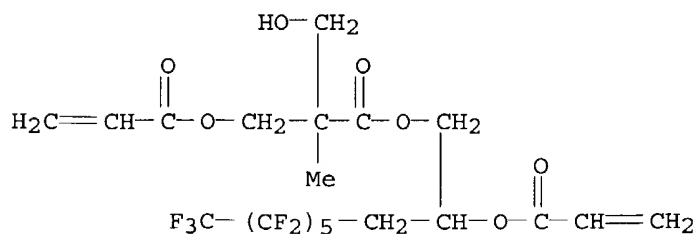
CMF C20 H19 F13 O7



CM 3

CRN 200639-11-8

CMF C20 H19 F13 O7

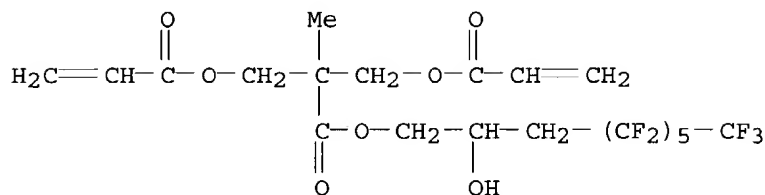


095372

CM 4

CRN 200639-08-3

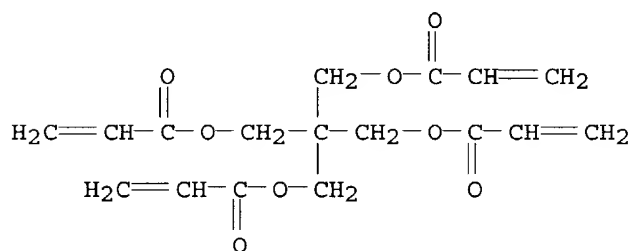
CMF C20 H19 F13 O7



CM 5

CRN 4986-89-4

CMF C17 H20 O8



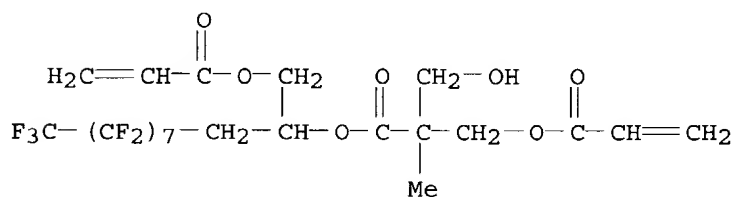
RN 200639-27-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2,2-bis[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)decyl]oxy]carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluoro-1-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]decyl 2-propenoate, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro-2-[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]undecyl 2-propenoate and 2-[[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro-2-hydroxyundecyl]oxy]carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 200638-90-0

CMF C22 H19 F17 O7

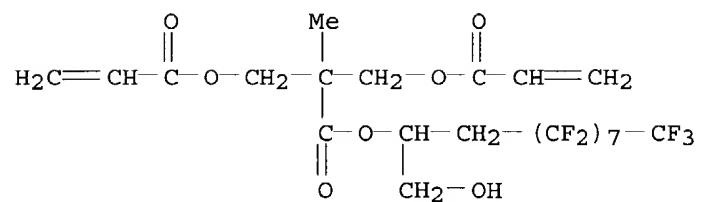


095-~~86-3~~

CM 2

CRN 200638-86-4

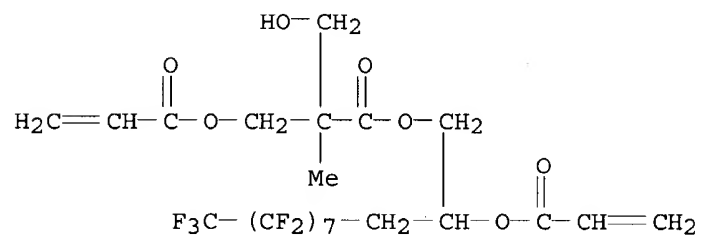
CMF C22 H19 F17 O7



CM 3

CRN 200638-82-0

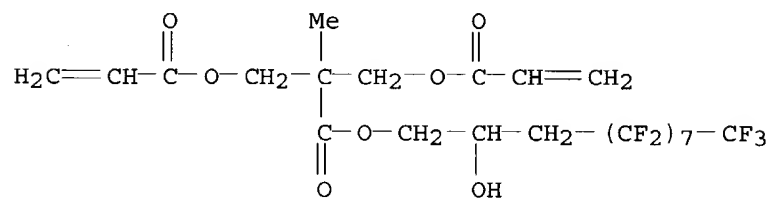
CMF C22 H19 F17 O7



CM 4

CRN 200638-79-5

CMF C22 H19 F17 O7



CM 5

CRN 4986-89-4

CMF C17 H20 O8

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\underset{\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2}{|}}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$$

CM 1

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{F}_3\text{C}-(\text{CF}_2)_7-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \\ \parallel \quad | \quad \parallel \\ \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \quad \text{O} \\ \text{Me} \end{array}$$

CM 2

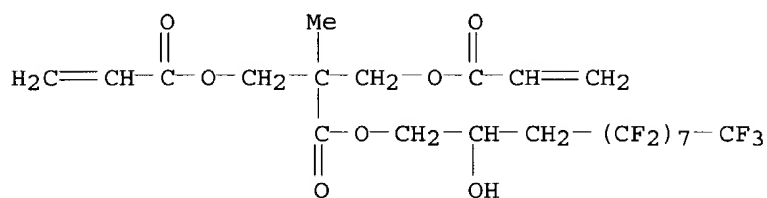
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \qquad \text{Me} \qquad \text{O} \\ \parallel \qquad | \qquad \parallel \\ \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CF}_2)_7-\text{CF}_3 \\ \parallel \qquad | \\ \text{O} \qquad \text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \end{array}$$

CM 3

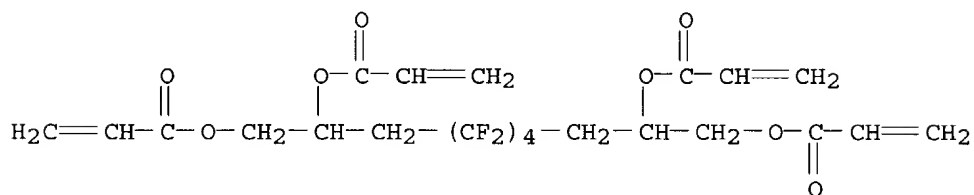
CRN 200638-82-0
CMF C22 H19 F17 O7

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{HO}-\text{CH}_2 \\
 | \\
 \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2 \\
 | \\
 \text{Me} \\
 | \\
 \text{F}_3\text{C}-(\text{CF}_2)_7-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{O}-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2
 \end{array}$$

CRN 200638-79-5
CMF C22 H19 F17 O7

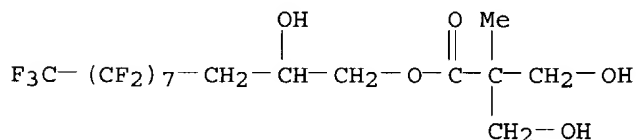


CRN 194877-44-6
CMF C22 H22 F8 O8



RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fluorinated polyfunctional (meth)acrylate esters, comps., low-refraction materials, and antireflection films)

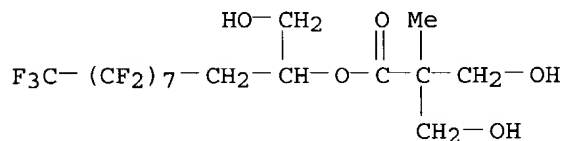
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptafluoro-2-hydroxyundecyl
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



09 ~~200638-75-1~~

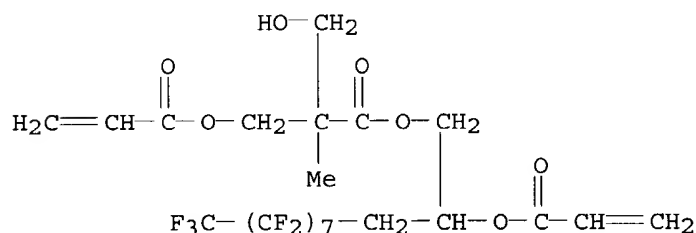
RN 200638-75-1 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10-heptafluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



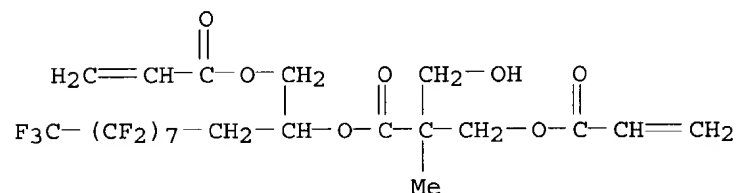
RN 200638-82-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptafluoro-1-
[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



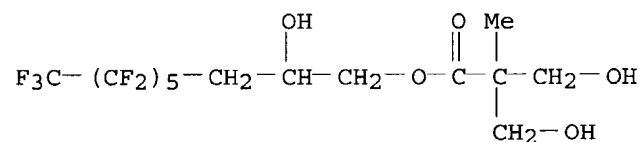
RN 200638-90-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptafluoro-2-
[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]undecyl
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 200638-98-8 CAPLUS

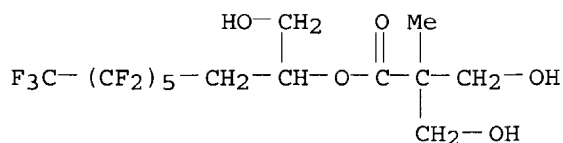
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-tridecafluoro-2-hydroxynonyl ester (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



RN 200639-02-7 CAPLUS

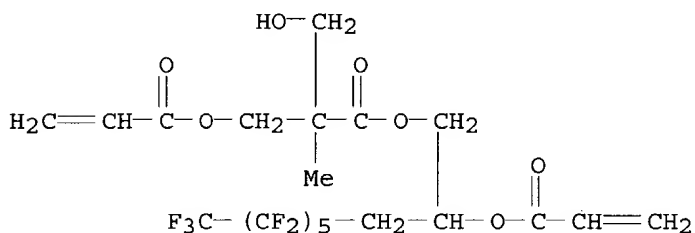
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)octyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

0956-23



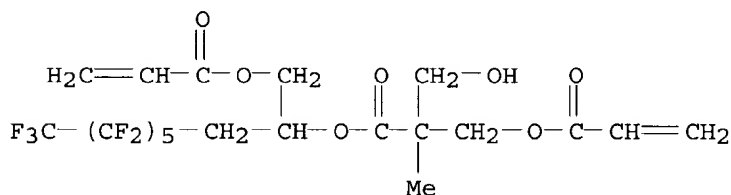
RN 200639-11-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-3-oxo-3-
[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-tridecafluoro-2-[(1-oxo-2-
propenyl)oxy]nonyl]oxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 200639-17-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-3-oxo-3-
[[3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-[(1-oxo-2-
propenyl)oxy]methyl]octyl]oxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1997:543488 CAPLUS

DN 127:163228

TI Epoxy resin aqueous dispersions with low volatiles content and good pot life for coatings

IN Elmore, Jimmy Dale; Stark, Charles John; Tipton, Merry

PA Yuka Shell Epoxy Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09169854	A2	19970630	JP 1996-283927	19961025
	JP 3444731	B2	20030908		
PRAI	US 1995-551208	A	19951031		

AB The title dispersions comprise water, epoxy resins with ≥ 0.5 epoxy functionality, 1-20% (based on epoxy resin) nonionic surfactants, and 0.1-20% (based on epoxy resin) epoxy functional hydroxy ester cosurfactant(s). Epon-828 676.92, SP-1090 66, bisphenol A 203.1, 80:20 polyethylene polypropylene glycol glycidyl ether 66, and

09-5-66

ethyltriphenylphosphonium iodide were heated at 177° for 1 h to epoxy equivalent 663, cooled to 135°, treated with 44 g $\text{QO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CC}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{Me}$ (Q = glycidyl), cooled to 120°, treated with 274 g water over 2.5 h for conversion to oil-in-water dispersion, concentrated in vacuo with removal of 15 g water at 65°, treated with 44 g Heloxy 9, thinned with 560 g water, and filtered to give a 57.7%-solids dispersion with no volatile orgs. and excellent freeze-drying stability, forming high-gloss films.

IT 193293-64-0P 193293-65-1P 193293-66-2P

193486-55-4P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(epoxy resin aqueous dispersions with low volatiles content and good pot life for coatings)

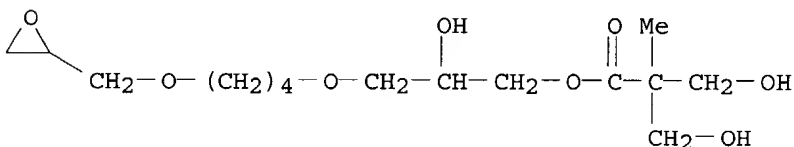
RN 193293-64-0 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-hydroxy-3-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)butoxy]propyl ester, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, formaldehyde, Heloxy 9, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol], methyloxirane block polymer with oxirane mono(oxiranylmethyl) ether, and 4-nonylphenol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 180268-44-4

CMF C15 H28 O8



CM 2

CRN 169313-57-9

CMF Unspecified

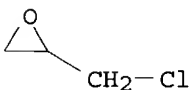
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 106-89-8

CMF C3 H5 Cl O

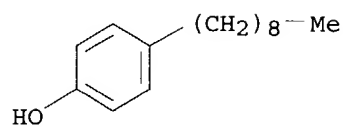


CM 4

CRN 104-40-5

CMF C15 H24 O

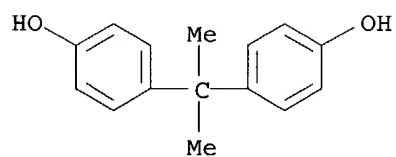
~~0-9-12-33~~



CM 5

CRN 80-05-7

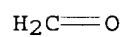
CMF C15 H16 O2



CM 6

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



CM 7

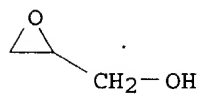
CRN 172139-41-2

CMF C3 H6 O2 . (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CM 8

CRN 556-52-5

CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 9

CRN 106392-12-5

CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

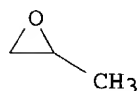
CCI PMS

CM 10

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O

~~0.0-0.0000~~



CM 11

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



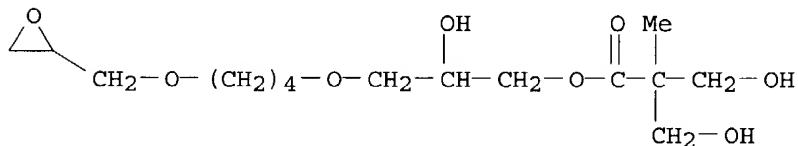
RN 193293-65-1 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
2-hydroxy-3-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)butoxy]propyl ester, polymer with
(chloromethyl)oxirane, formaldehyde, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol],
methyloxirane block polymer with oxirane mono(oxiranylmethyl) ether,
4-nonylphenol and [[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]methyl]oxirane (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 180268-44-4

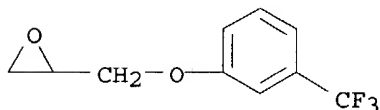
CMF C15 H28 O8



CM 2

CRN 585-45-5

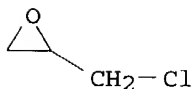
CMF C10 H9 F3 O2



CM 3

CRN 106-89-8

CMF C3 H5 Cl O

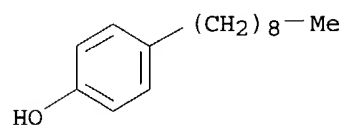


~~0-2-15-18-8-9~~

CM 4

CRN 104-40-5

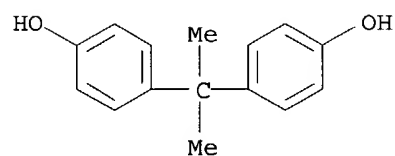
CMF C15 H24 O



CM 5

CRN 80-05-7

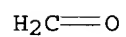
CMF C15 H16 O2



CM 6

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



CM 7

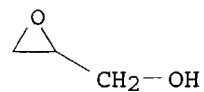
CRN 172139-41-2

CMF C3 H6 O2 . (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CM 8

CRN 556-52-5

CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 9

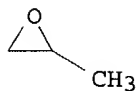
CRN 106392-12-5

CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 10

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 11

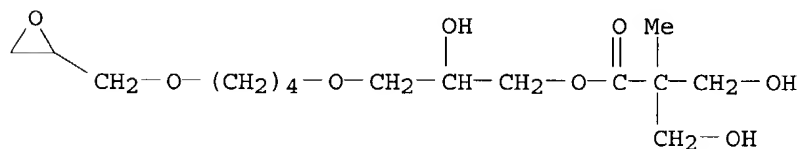
CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 193293-66-2 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
2-hydroxy-3-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)butoxy]propyl ester, polymer with
(chloromethyl)oxirane, formaldehyde, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol],
methyloxirane block polymer with oxirane mono(oxiranylmethyl) ether,
4-nonylphenol and oxiranylmethyl tert-decanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

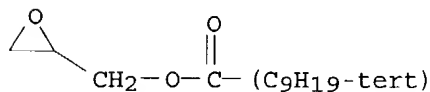
CM 1

CRN 180268-44-4
CMF C15 H28 O8



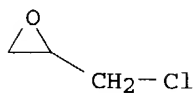
CM 2

CRN 71206-09-2
CMF C13 H24 O3
CCI IDS



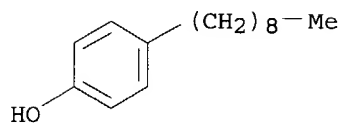
CM 3

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



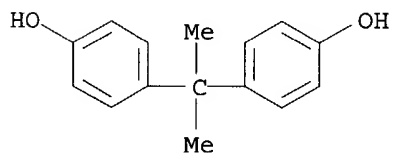
CM 4

CRN 104-40-5
CMF C15 H24 O



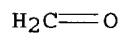
CM 5

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



CM 6

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

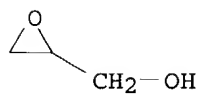


CM 7

CRN 172139-41-2
CMF C3 H6 O2 . (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CM 8

CRN 556-52-5
CMF C3 H6 O2

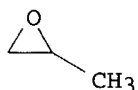


CM 9

~~SECRET~~
CRN 106392-12-5
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 10

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 11

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 193486-55-4 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
2-hydroxy-3-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)butoxy]propyl ester, polymer with
(chloromethyl)oxirane, Epicure 8535, formaldehyde, Heloxy 9,
4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol], methyloxirane block polymer with
oxirane mono(oxiranylmethyl) ether and 4-nonylphenol (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

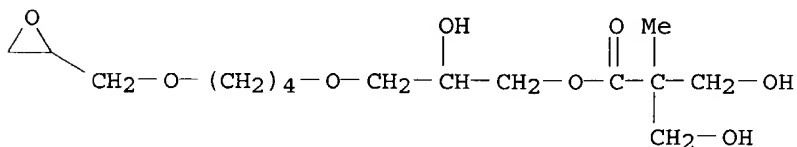
CM 1

CRN 194554-72-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 180268-44-4
CMF C15 H28 O8



CM 3

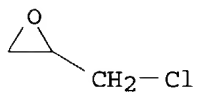
CRN 169313-57-9
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

~~0950-0029~~

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

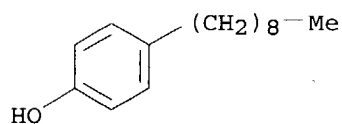
CM 4

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



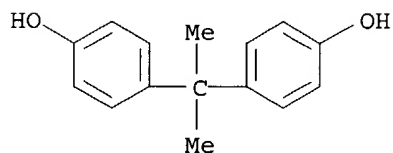
CM 5

CRN 104-40-5
CMF C15 H24 O



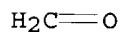
CM 6

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



CM 7

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

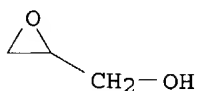


CM 8

CRN 172139-41-2
CMF C3 H6 O2 . (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CM 9

CRN 556-52-5
CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 10

CRN 106392-12-5

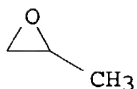
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 11

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 12

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O

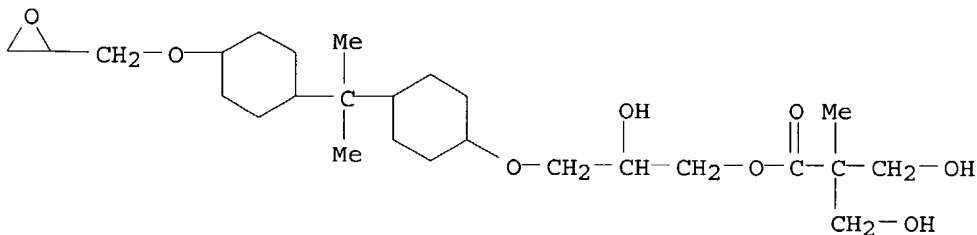


IT 193222-60-5P 193296-33-2P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(epoxy resin aqueous dispersions with low volatiles content and good pot life for coatings)

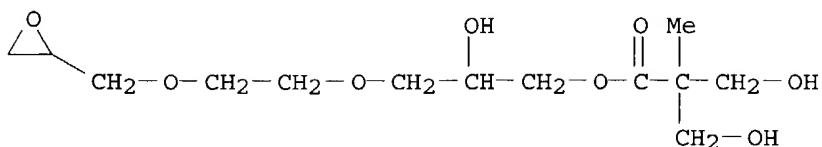
RN 193222-60-5 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
2-hydroxy-3-[[4-[1-methyl-1-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)cyclohexyl]ethyl]cyclohexyl]oxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



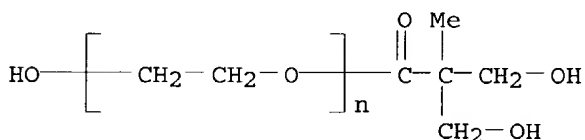
RN 193296-33-2 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
2-hydroxy-3-[methyl-2-(oxiranylmethoxy)ethoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1-Me

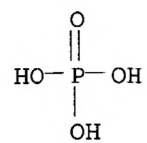
L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1981:183294 CAPLUS
 DN 94:183294
 TI Correlation of adsorption and sensitizing properties of some phosphorylated **polyethylene** glycols
 AU Gorokhovskii, V. M.; Kuzovenko, N. M.; Giniyatullina, R. Sh.; Vasil'chenko, V. I.
 CS Kazan. Nauchno-Issled. Tekhnol. Proektn. Inst. Khim.-Fotogr. Prom., Kazan, USSR
 SO Zhurnal Nauchnoi i Prikladnoi Fotografii i Kinematografii (1981), 26(1), 53-4
 CODEN: ZNPFG; ISSN: 0044-4561
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 AB The d.c. polarographs of poly(decaethylene glycol) ethyl phosphate (I) and pentaerythritol di(**polyethylene** glycol) phosphate (II) in the potential range 0-2 W indicated lack of electron acceptor characteristics in the studied compds. High value of adsorption parameters for II compared to I correlated with its high sensitizing properties. The correlation of adsorption activity and sensitizing properties of I and II (introduced either into a Ag halide photog. emulsion or into a developer) with mol. weight of I and II is explained by their adsorption near latent image centers or on metallic Ag particles during development.
 IT **77466-49-0**
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (as photog. sensitizer, correlation of adsorption and sensitizing properties of)
 RN 77466-49-0 CAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α, α' -[2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediyl]bis[ω -hydroxy-, phosphate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 67875-39-2
 CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C5 H10 O4
 CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7664-38-2
 CMF H3 O4 P

~~02/06/2003~~



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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:53:42 ON 23 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:55:49 ON 23 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:56:19 ON 23 MAY 2004

L3 28 S L2
L4 4 S L3 AND DENDRIM?
L5 5 S L3 AND POLYETHYLENE
L6 4 S L5 NOT L4
L7 4 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 not l4
L8 24 L3 NOT L4

=> s l8 not l7
L9 4 S L7
L10 20 L8 NOT L9

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 20 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 bib abs hitstr 1-20

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:36600 CAPLUS
DN 138:91513
TI Binder resin compositions for high-solid primers for polyolefins with high octane gasohol resistance
IN Urata, Keiji; Ozaki, Keizo
PA Nippon Paper Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003012999	A2	20030115	JP 2002-15113	20020124
	US 2003055163	A1	20030320	US 2002-94618	20020312
	US 6699932	B2	20040302		
PRAI	JP 2001-127109	A	20010425		
	JP 2002-15113	A	20020124		

AB Title compns. comprise 100 parts blends of 50-90% chlorinated COOH-containing polyolefins prepared by graft polymerization with 1-10% unsatd. carboxylic acid (anhydrides) and having Cl content of 10-30%, polydispersity (Mw/Mn) of 1.5-3.5, and ≤2% components with weight-average mol. weight of ≤2,000 and 10-50% ketone resins with number-average mol. weight of 500-2,000 and 10-200

parts (a) alkoxyated malamine (AMN) and carbamate compds., (b) AMN and OH-containing compds., and/or (c) NCO compds. and OH-containing compds. A polypropylene plate was sprayed with a xylene solution containing Halon 80 30, chlorinated and maleated polypropylene (Cl content 25%, maleic anhydride 3.6%, Mw/Mn 2.54) 50, Melan 28D 6.7, carbamate acrylic resin (prepared from unsatd. methylxylylene isocyanate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, and hydroxypropyl carbamate) 13.3 parts, and acid catalyst, dried, sprayed

09567863

with a clear urethane coating, and baked at 120° for 30 min to form a film showing good adhesion even after 240 h in 40° water, 240 h at 50° and 98% relative humidity, and 1 h in 45:45:10 PhMe/isooctane-EtOH solution

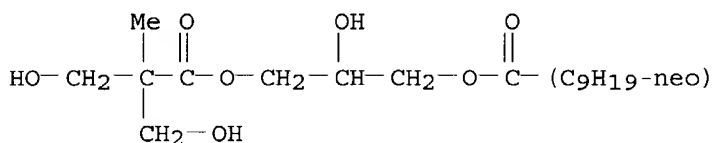
IT 199873-03-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(for carbamato oligomer preparation; chlorinated maleated polyolefin, polyketone, carbamate, and alkoxymelamine binder compns. for primers for polyolefins for octane gasohol resistance)

RN 199873-03-5 CAPLUS

CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 2 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:488258 CAPLUS

DN 137:64643

TI High solid paint compositions

IN Matsuno, Yoshizumi; Onoda, Hiroyuki; Noguchi, Takashi; Isaka, Hisashi

PA Japan

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002082341	A1	20020627	US 2001-984793	20011031
	JP 2002138247	A2	20020514	JP 2000-334638	20001101
	JP 2002275411	A2	20020925	JP 2001-79727	20010321
	JP 2002201430	A2	20020719	JP 2001-153437	20010523
	JP 2002348529	A2	20021204	JP 2001-153438	20010523
PRAI	JP 2000-334638	A	20001101		
	JP 2000-334639	A	20001101		
	JP 2001-79727	A	20010321		
	JP 2001-153437	A	20010523		
	JP 2001-153438	A	20010523		

AB High solids paint compns. comprise a hydroxyl-containing compound having a weight-average mol. weight (Mw) ≤1000 and OH value 200-800 mg KOH/g, and a polyisocyanate compound for forming multi-layered coating film. The above compns. may also contain melamine resin crosslinker, high weight hydroxy-containing resin, alkoxysilyl compound, cure catalyst, and rheol. control agent.

IT 199873-03-5P

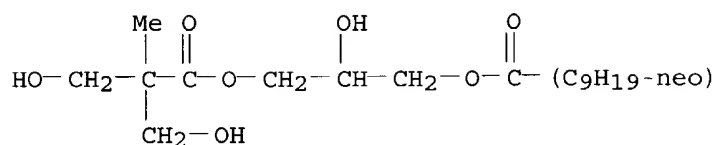
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(for high-solid solvent-based paints having good appearance, chemical and mar resistance)

RN 199873-03-5 CAPLUS

CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

09567863



IT 439685-54-8P 439685-55-9P 439685-56-0P

439685-57-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(high-solid solvent-based paints having good appearance, chemical and mar resistance)

RN 439685-54-8 CAPLUS

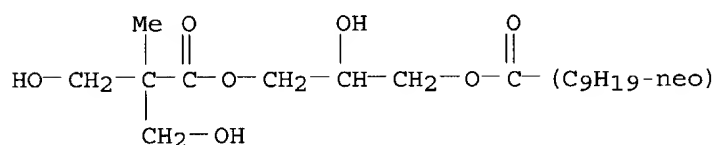
CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester, polymer with Desmodur N 3300 and 2-isocyanatoethyl 2,6-diisocyanatohexanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 199873-03-5

CMF C18 H34 O7

CCI IDS



CM 2

CRN 104559-01-5

CMF Unspecified

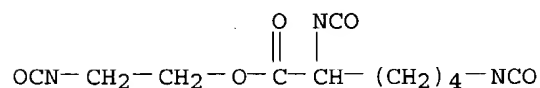
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 69878-18-8

CMF C11 H13 N3 O5



RN 439685-55-9 CAPLUS

CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester, polymer with Desmodur N 3300, formaldehyde and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

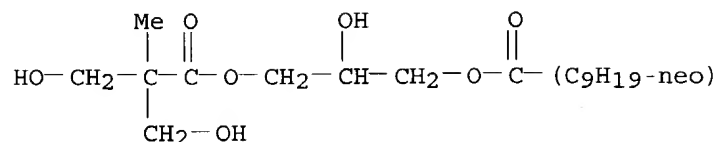
CM 1

CRN 199873-03-5

CMF C18 H34 O7

CCI IDS

09567863



CM 2

CRN 104559-01-5

CMF Unspecified

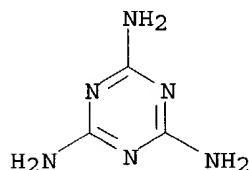
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 108-78-1

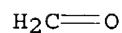
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 4

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



RN 439685-56-0 CAPLUS

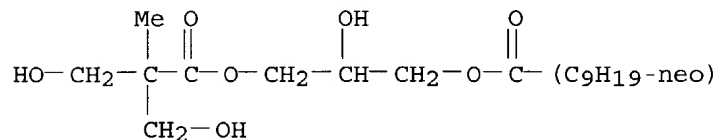
CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, Desmodur N 3300, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 199873-03-5

CMF C18 H34 O7

CCI IDS



09567863

CM 2

CRN 104559-01-5

CMF Unspecified

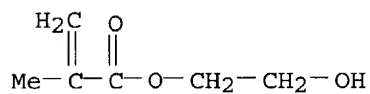
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 868-77-9

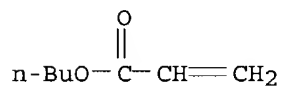
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 141-32-2

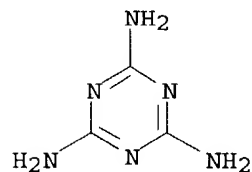
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 5

CRN 108-78-1

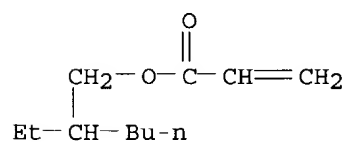
CMF C3 H6 N6



CM 6

CRN 103-11-7

CMF C11 H20 O2

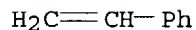


09567863

CM 7

CRN 100-42-5

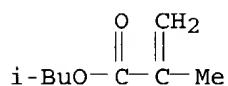
CMF C8 H8



CM 8

CRN 97-86-9

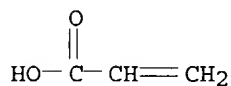
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 9

CRN 79-10-7

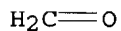
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 10

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



RN 439685-57-1 CAPLUS

CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, Desmodur N 3300, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, formaldehyde, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid, 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine and 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

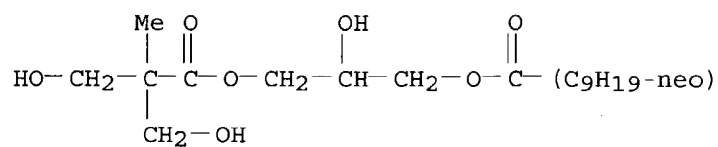
CM 1

CRN 199873-03-5

CMF C18 H34 O7

CCI IDS

09567863



CM 2

CRN 104559-01-5

CMF Unspecified

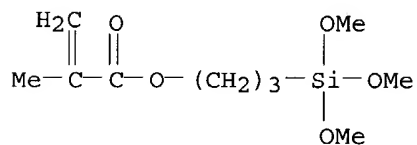
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 3

CRN 2530-85-0

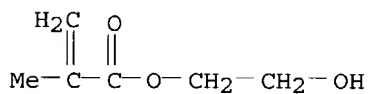
CMF C10 H20 O5 Si



CM 4

CRN 868-77-9

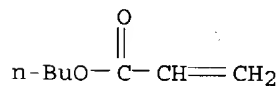
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 141-32-2

CMF C7 H12 O2

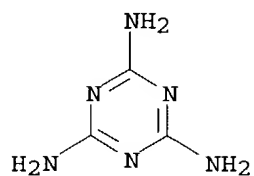


CM 6

CRN 108-78-1

CMF C3 H6 N6

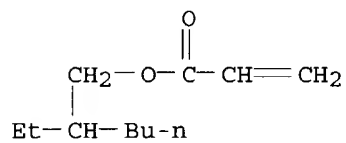
09567863



CM 7

CRN 103-11-7

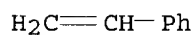
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 8

CRN 100-42-5

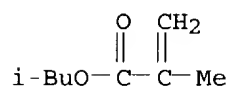
CMF C8 H8



CM 9

CRN 97-86-9

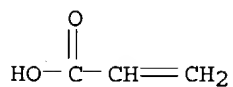
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 10

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 11

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

09567863

H₂C=O

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:336587 CAPLUS

DN 134:359533

TI Negatively-working lithographic printing plate material containing polyurethane binder

IN Azuma, Tatsuji; Fujimaki, Kazuhiro

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 60 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001125257	A2	20010511	JP 1999-309585	19991029
PRAI	JP 1999-309585		19991029		

AB The material comprises an Al support having thereon a photopolymerizable layer containing an alkali-soluble polyurethane binder with an ethylenically unsatd. polymerizable group at the side chain, a compound with an addition-polymerizable ethylenically unsatd. double bond, and a photopolymn. initiator. The binder is a reaction product of a diisocyanate and a diol having ethylenically unsatd. polymerizable groups. The material shows high sensitivity and improved printing durability, especially, prevention of removal of highlight half-tone portion.

IT **338952-79-7P 338952-87-7P**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(binder; neg.-working lithog. plate using photopolymerizable composition of alkali-soluble unsatd. polyurethane and polymerizable compound)

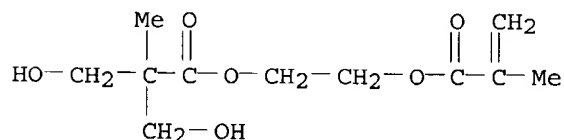
RN 338952-79-7 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), 2-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 338952-78-6

CMF C11 H18 O6



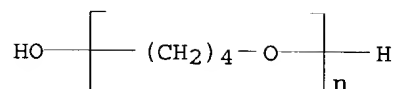
CM 2

CRN 25190-06-1

CMF (C₄ H₈ O)_n H₂ O

CCI PMS

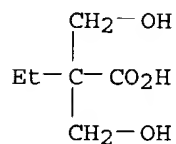
09567863



CM 3

CRN 10097-02-6

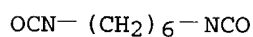
CMF C6 H12 O4



CM 4

CRN 822-06-0

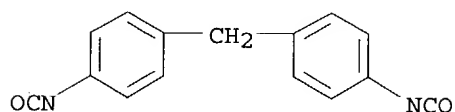
CMF C8 H12 N2 O2



CM 5

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



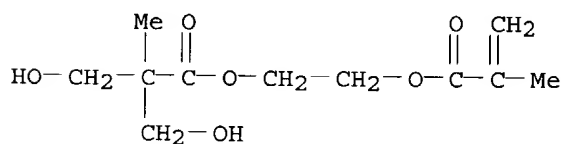
RN 338952-87-7 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 1,3-diisocyanatomethylbenzene, α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 2-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 338952-78-6

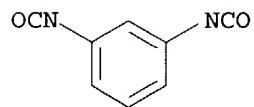
CMF C11 H18 O6



09567863

CM 2

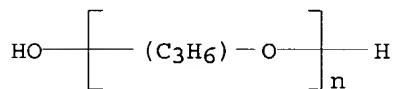
CRN 26471-62-5
CMF C9 H6 N2 O2
CCI IDS



D1-Me

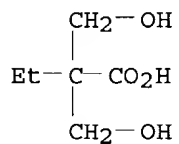
CM 3

CRN 25322-69-4
CMF (C3 H6 O)_n H2 O
CCI IDS, PMS



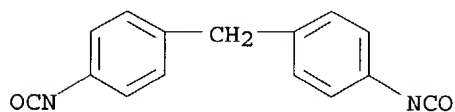
CM 4

CRN 10097-02-6
CMF C6 H12 O4



CM 5

CRN 101-68-8
CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



09567863

TI Antireflective material for plasma display panels and its manufacture and applications
 IN Komatsu, Shinji; Morimoto, Yoshihiro
 PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000111716	A2	20000421	JP 1998-281552	19981002
PRAI	JP 1998-281552		19981002		

AB The title antireflective material is a F-containing polyfunctional (meth)acrylate applied and hardened on a substrate, and is adhered by an adhesive blended with a black pigment such as carbon black. The antireflective material consists of a component (A), a F-containing polyfunctional (meth)acrylate 10-100%, and a component (B), a fluoropolymer 0-90%. The process involving UV-hardening of the material is also claimed. This antireflective material is placed the front surface of display devices such as a plasma display panel.

IT **264121-59-7**
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (antireflective material for plasma display panels)

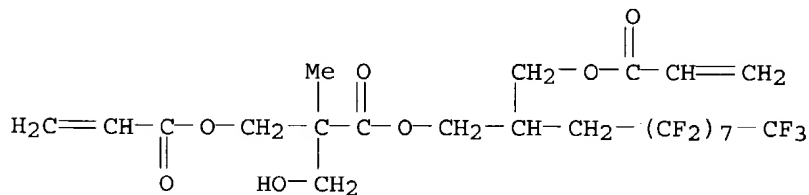
RN 264121-59-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7-octafluoro-1,2,9,10-decanetetrayl ester, polymer with 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluoro-1-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]decyl 2-propenoate, 4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro-2-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]undecyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro-2-(hydroxymethyl)undecyl]oxy]carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate and 2-[[[4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro-2-hydroxyundecyl]oxy]carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 247921-97-7

CMF C23 H21 F17 O7

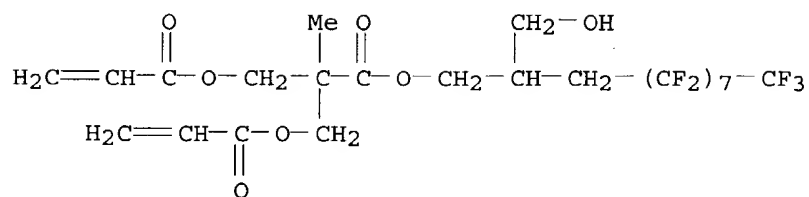


CM 2

CRN 247921-96-6

CMF C23 H21 F17 O7

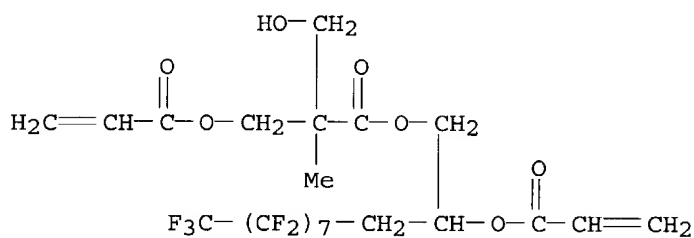
09567863



CM 3

CRN 200638-82-0

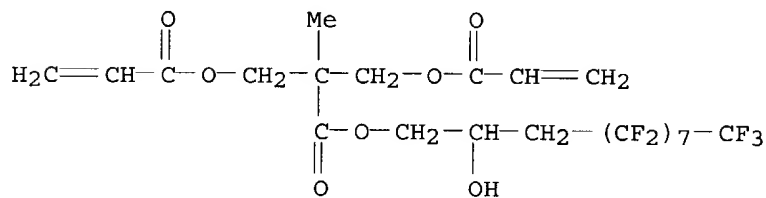
CMF C22 H19 F17 O7



CM 4

CRN 200638-79-5

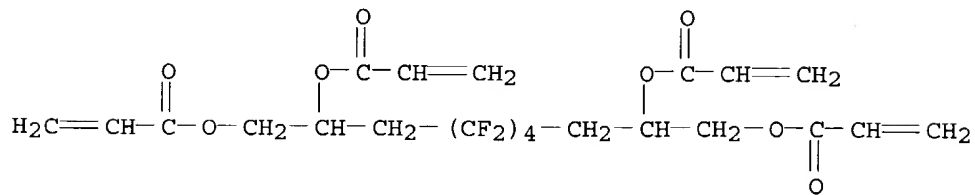
CMF C22 H19 F17 O7



CM 5

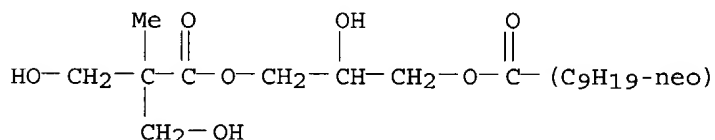
CRN 194877-44-6

CMF C22 H22 F8 O8



09567863

TI Low VOC carbamate functional coatings compositions for automotive topcoats
AU Green, Marvin L.
CS Automotive Coatings Technical Center, BASF Corporation, Southfield, MI,
48034, USA
SO Proceedings of the International Waterborne, High-Solids, and Powder
Coatings Symposium (2000), 27th, 224-239
CODEN: PIWCF4
PB University of Southern Mississippi, Dep. of Polymer Science
DT Journal
LA English
AB Polymers and oligomers having carbamate functional groups have been used
in a variety of curable coating compns. Carbamate-functional polymers
offer many advantages for automotive topcoats such as outstanding
resistance to environmental etching, scratching and marring, humidity, and
UV exposure. Hydrophobic carbamate oligomers suitable for crosslinking
with standard amino resins were synthesized and formulated into stable
one-pack automotive clearcoats with low VOC and excellent phys.
properties. Because of their unusually steep thermal viscosity curves,
these oligomers are particularly adaptable to hot spray techniques that
enable coatings in the 85-90% weight solids range to be applied with
conventional electrostatic mini-bells.
IT **199873-03-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(low VOC carbamate functional coatings compns. for automotive topcoats)
RN 199873-03-5 CAPLUS
CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-
oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 6 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1999:688722 CAPLUS

DN 131:315628

TI Near-IR shielding antireflection coating, manufacture and use thereof

IN Ito, Tetsuya; Komatsu, Shinji

PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11295506	A2	19991029	JP 1998-93672	19980406
PRAI	JP 1998-93672		19980406		

AB The near-IR shielding antireflection coating material comprises 10 - 100%
F-containing (met)acrylate ester (A), and 90 - 100% F-containing polymer (B),
wherein (A) has the form (CH₂:CX₁CO₂)_mY₁(O₂CCX₂:CH₂)_n, and X₁-2= H, CH₃,
and Y₁= F-containing hydrocarbon or ester group.

IT **200638-82-0**

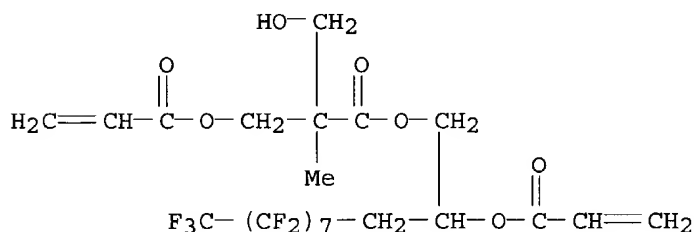
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(near-IR shielding antireflection coating)

RN 200638-82-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptafluoro-1-

09567863

[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 7 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1999:638669 CAPLUS

DN 131:264588

TI Electric noise shielding and antireflecting material and its manufacture

IN Ito, Tetsuya

PA Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11274792	A2	19991008	JP 1998-74723	19980323
PRAI	JP 1998-74723		19980323		

AB The invention relates to an elec. noise shielding and antireflecting material, suited for use in an optical display, such as CRT and PDP that generates Rf noise, thus the title material is prepared by coating the antireflecting material composed of 10-100 % of F-containing (meth)acrylate-terminated substances and 90-0% of F-containing (meth)acrylates, on a Rf noise shielding material, such as the substrate comprising a conductive mesh layer, an ITO layer, and Ag-deposited layer.

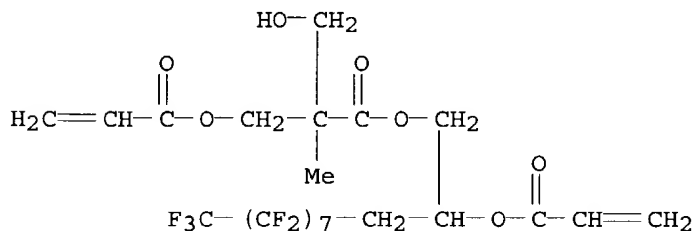
IT **200638-82-0**

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(elec. noise shielding and antireflecting material and its manufacture)

RN 200638-82-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptafluoro-1-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxo-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propoxy]methyl]decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 8 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1998:116131 CAPLUS

DN 128:129271

TI Curable coating composition

IN Green, Marvin L.

09567863

PA BASF Corp., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 27

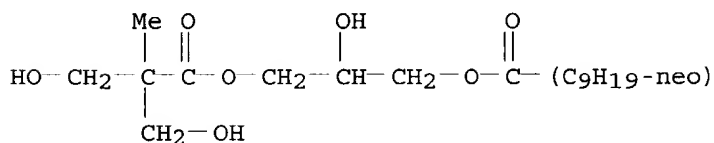
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 816455	A1	19980107	EP 1997-110478	19970626
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 5852136	A	19981222	US 1996-673935	19960701
	CN 1172835	A	19980211	CN 1997-115552	19970627
	CN 1098323	B	20030108		
	CA 2209437	AA	19980101	CA 1997-2209437	19970630
	AU 9728396	A1	19980115	AU 1997-28396	19970630
	AU 718351	B2	20000413		
	JP 10114871	A2	19980506	JP 1997-176088	19970701
	BR 9703808	A	19981103	BR 1997-3808	19970701
PRAI	US 1996-673935	A	19960701		

AB A coating composition comprises (A) a carbamate-functional component that is the reaction product of (1) a compound comprising a plurality of OH groups, at least one of which is the result of a ring-opening reaction between an epoxy group and an organic acid group and (2) cyanic acid or a compound comprising a carbamate group, and (B) a component comprising a plurality of groups that are reactive with the carbamate groups on (A). Thus, Glydxxx N 10 and dimethylolpropionic acid were esterified, transesterified with excess Me carbamate in toluene containing Bu₂Sn oxide, and mixed with hexamethoxymethylmelamine, a catalyst, and amyl acetate to prepare a coating material.

IT **199873-03-5DP**, reaction products with Me carbamate and melamine resins
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(curable coatings containing carbamates and melamine resins)

RN 199873-03-5 CAPLUS

CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

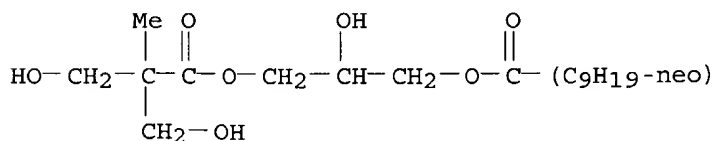


IT **199873-03-5P**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(esterification of glycidyl neodecanoate with dimethylolpropionic acid for manufacture of)

RN 199873-03-5 CAPLUS

CN Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

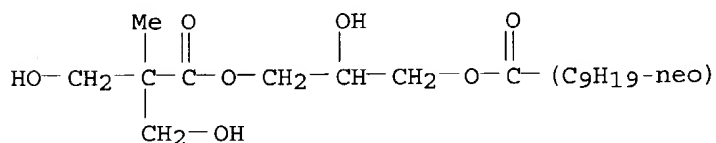


09567863

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:776013 CAPLUS
DN 128:49522
TI Low-volatile-organic-content curable coating compositions utilizing
carbamate-functional compounds
IN Green, Marvin L.
PA BASF Corp., USA
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5693724	A	19971202	US 1996-673937	19960701
	EP 816456	A1	19980107	EP 1997-110479	19970626
	EP 816456	B1	20030820		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	AT 247699	E	20030915	AT 1997-110479	19970626
	CN 1172834	A	19980211	CN 1997-114896	19970627
	CA 2209436	AA	19980101	CA 1997-2209436	19970630
	AU 9728395	A1	19980115	AU 1997-28395	19970630
	AU 714522	B2	20000106		
	JP 10101992	A2	19980421	JP 1997-175972	19970701
	BR 9703809	A	19981103	BR 1997-3809	19970701
	US 6117931	A	20000912	US 1997-980545	19971201
	US 6420472	B1	20020716	US 2000-570479	20000512
PRAI	US 1996-673936	A	19960701		
	US 1996-673937	A	19960701		
	US 1997-980545	A3	19971201		
AB	A curable coating composition comprises (A) a carbamate-functional component that is the reaction product of (1) a compound having a plurality of OH groups that is the reaction product of (a) a compound comprising ≥ 1 epoxide group and (b) a compound comprising a plurality of organic acid groups, (2) a compound comprising a carbamate group, and (B) a component comprising a plurality of groups that are reactive with the carbamate functional groups on component (A). Thus, Glydexx N 10 was treated with dimethylolpropionic acid, esterified with Me carbamate, mixed with hexamethoxymethylmelamine, blocked dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, and amyl acetate to prepare a coating material.				
IT	199873-03-5DP, reaction products with Me carbamate RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (low-volatile-organic-content curable coating compns. containing carbamate-functional compds. and melamine resins)				
RN	199873-03-5 CAPLUS				
CN	Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



09567863

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1997:772311 CAPLUS

DN 128:49521

TI Low-volatile-organic-content curable coating compositions utilizing carbamate-functional compounds

IN Green, Marvin L.

PA BASF Corp., USA

SO U.S., 6 pp.

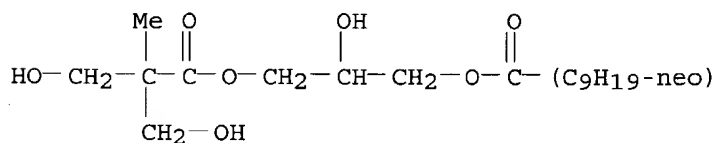
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5693723	A	19971202	US 1996-673936	19960701
	EP 816456	A1	19980107	EP 1997-110479	19970626
	EP 816456	B1	20030820		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	AT 247699	E	20030915	AT 1997-110479	19970626
	CN 1172834	A	19980211	CN 1997-114896	19970627
	CA 2209436	AA	19980101	CA 1997-2209436	19970630
	AU 9728395	A1	19980115	AU 1997-28395	19970630
	AU 714522	B2	20000106		
	JP 10101992	A2	19980421	JP 1997-175972	19970701
	BR 9703809	A	19981103	BR 1997-3809	19970701
	US 6117931	A	20000912	US 1997-980545	19971201
	US 6420472	B1	20020716	US 2000-570479	20000512
PRAI	US 1996-673936	A	19960701		
	US 1996-673937	A	19960701		
	US 1997-980545	A3	19971201		
AB	A curable coating composition comprises (A) a carbamate-functional component that is the reaction product of (1) a compound having ≥ 2 OH groups that is the reaction product of (a) a compound comprising ≥ 1 epoxide group and (b) a compound comprising ≥ 1 organic acid group and ≥ 1 OH group, (2) a compound comprising a carbamate group, and (B) a component comprising a plurality of groups that are reactive with the carbamate functional groups on component (A). Thus, a coating material contained a reaction product of dimethylolpropionic acid with Glydexx N 10 and Me carbamate, hexamethoxymethylmelamine resin, a blocked dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid catalyst, and amyl acetate.				
IT	199873-03-5DP, reaction products with Me carbamate RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (low-volatile-organic-content curable coating compns. utilizing carbamate-functional compds. and melamine resin)				
RN	199873-03-5 CAPLUS				
CN	Neodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L11 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1996:516514 CAPLUS

DN 125:144112

09567863

TI Epoxy-functional hydroxy esters useful as emulsifiers or reactive diluents
in epoxy resin compositions
IN Elmore, Jimmy D.; Fried, Herbert Elliott; Stark, Charles John
PA Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij BV, Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

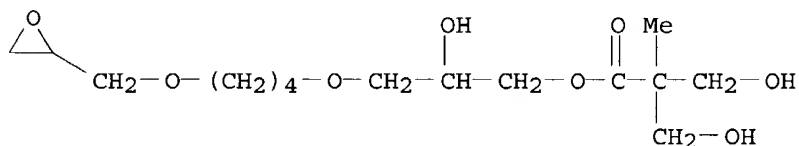
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9619468	A1	19960627	WO 1995-EP5159	19951220
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	ZA 9510782	A	19960620	ZA 1995-10782	19951219
	CA 2207934	AA	19960621	CA 1995-2207934	19951220
	AU 9644354	A1	19960710	AU 1996-44354	19951220
	AU 694835	B2	19980730		
	EP 799217	A1	19971008	EP 1995-943227	19951220
	EP 799217	B1	20011024		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	BR 9510492	A	19980113	BR 1995-10492	19951220
	CN 1170410	A	19980114	CN 1995-196902	19951220
	JP 10511411	T2	19981104	JP 1995-519532	19951220
	AT 207475	E	20011115	AT 1995-943227	19951220
	US 5623025	A	19970422	US 1996-643196	19960506
PRAI	US 1994-361075	A	19941221		
	WO 1995-EP5159	W	19951220		

AB The epoxy-functional hydroxy ester compns. are produced by reacting (a) dimethylolpropionic acid and (b) an aliphatic or cycloaliph. glycidyl ether, an epoxy novolac or a cycloaliph. epoxy resin having a functionality of at least about 1.5 epoxide group per mol. These compns. are very suitable for use as emulsifiers and/or reactive diluents in e.g. aqueous epoxy resin compns. which are suitable for coating purposes. Dimethylolpropionic acid and Heloxy 67 were reacted to give a epoxy-functional hydroxy ester.

IT **180268-44-4P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of)

RN 180268-44-4 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
2-hydroxy-3-[4-(oxiranylmethoxy)butoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 12 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:363372 CAPLUS
DN 125:22347
TI Lithographic plate with improved printability
IN Horie, Seiji; Kondo, Shunichi

09567863

PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08082959	A2	19960326	JP 1994-217694	19940912
	US 5637428	A	19970610	US 1995-526980	19950912
PRAI	JP 1994-217694		19940912		

AB In the title plate comprising a photosensitive layer(s) comprised of a photoconductive compound and/or a pos.-working photoresist composition on a conductive support with a hydrophilic surface, the pos.-working photoresist composition contains (1) a compound containing ≥ 2 enol ether groups, $R_2R_1C:CR_3-O-$ ($R_1-3 = H, alkyl, aryl$), (2) a linear polymer containing acid group or OH group, and (3) a photoacid generator, where (2) and (3) are crosslinked by a heat during or after the photosensitive layer formation.

IT 177712-28-6

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(linear polymer component of pos.-working photoresist)

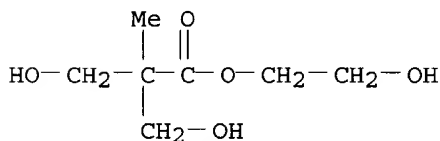
RN 177712-28-6 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, 1,2-ethanediol, 2-hydroxyethyl 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoate and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 62782-16-5

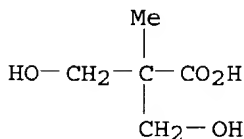
CMF C7 H14 O5



CM 2

CRN 4767-03-7

CMF C5 H10 O4



CM 3

CRN 822-06-0

CMF C8 H12 N2 O2

09567863

OCN-(CH₂)₆-NCO

CM 4

CRN 107-21-1

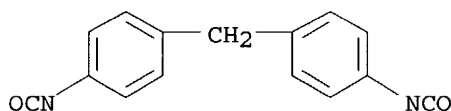
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

CM 5

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



L11 ANSWER 13 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:315625 CAPLUS

DN 122:326513

TI Positive-working light-sensitive composition.

IN Kondo, Syunichi; Umehara, Akira; Aotani, Yoshimasa; Yamaoka, Tsuguo

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 609684	A1	19940810	EP 1994-100530	19940114
	EP 609684	B1	20000405		
	R: DE, GB				
	JP 06230574	A2	19940819	JP 1993-18793	19930205
	US 5939235	A	19990817	US 1997-968210	19971112
PRAI	JP 1993-18793		19930205		
	US 1994-176257		19940103		
	US 1995-545370		19951019		

OS MARPAT 122:326513

AB A pos.-working light-sensitive composition comprising (a) a compound having ≥ 2 enol ether groups, represented by the following general formula (R₂) (R₁)C:C(R₃)-O- wherein R₁, R₂ and R₃ may be the same or different and each represents a H atom, an alkyl group or an aryl group, provided that each 2 of R₁, R₂ and R₃ may be linked together to form a saturated or olefinically unsatd. ring. (b) a linear polymer having acidic groups; and (c) a compound capable of generating an acid through irradiation with actinic light rays or radiant rays, the component (a) and the component (b) being thermally crosslinked. The pos.-working light-sensitive composition has high light-sensitivity and permits the use of light rays extending over a wide range of wavelengths. Therefore, the pos.-working light-sensitive composition can provide clear pos. images and has a wide development latitude.

IT 160508-74-7 160508-75-8

09567863

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked; pos.-working photoimaging composition)

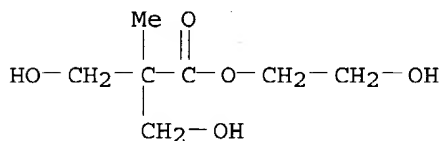
RN 160508-74-7 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with
1,6-diisocyanatohexane, 1,2-ethanediol, 2-hydroxyethyl
3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoate, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-
isocyanatobenzene] and 1,1'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[4-[2-
(ethenyloxy)ethoxy]benzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 62782-16-5

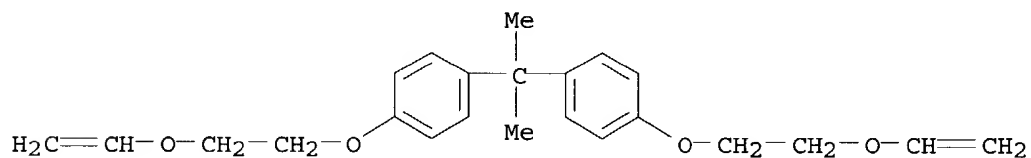
CMF C7 H14 O5



CM 2

CRN 52411-04-8

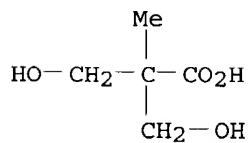
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CM 3

CRN 4767-03-7

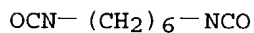
CMF C5 H10 O4



CM 4

CRN 822-06-0

CMF C8 H12 N2 O2

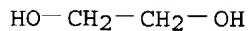


09567863

CM 5

CRN 107-21-1

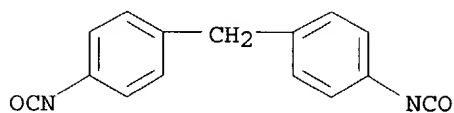
CMF C2 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



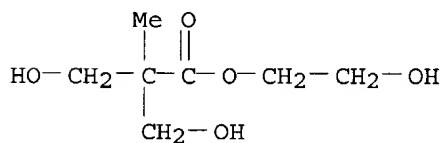
RN 160508-75-8 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, 2-hydroxyethyl 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoate, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 1,1'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[4-[2-(ethenyloxy)ethoxy]benzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 62782-16-5

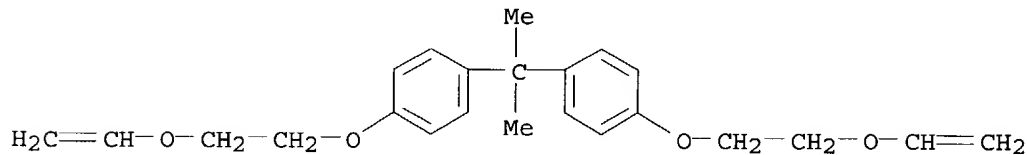
CMF C7 H14 O5



CM 2

CRN 52411-04-8

CMF C23 H28 O4

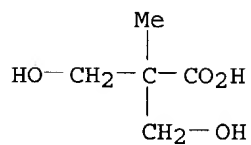


CM 3

CRN 4767-03-7

CMF C5 H10 O4

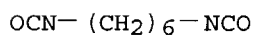
09567863



CM 4

CRN 822-06-0

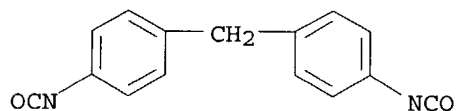
CMF C8 H12 N2 O2



CM 5

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



L11 ANSWER 14 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1994:496064 CAPLUS

DN 121:96064

TI Photosensitive composition for photosensitive printing plate

IN Sekya, Toshuki

PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

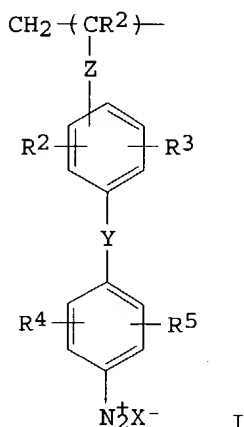
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 05165206	A2	19930702	JP 1991-333542	19911217
PRAI	JP 1991-333542		19911217		
GI					

09567863



AB A photosensitive composition contains a diazonium copolymer having repeating units (I) and $[\text{CH}_2\text{CR}_6(\text{W})]$ ($\text{R}_1, \text{R}_6 = \text{H, Me}$; $\text{R}_2 - \text{R}_5 = \text{H, alkyl alkoxy, halo, OH}$; $\text{Y} = \text{NH, O, S}$; $\text{X}^- = \text{anion}$; $\text{W} = \text{substituent containing an acidic H}$), polyurethane resin having a substituent containing an acidic H, or a modified polyvinyl acetal resin. A photosensitive composition contains a photodimerizable crosslinking polymer having unsatd. double bonds, a sensitizer, and the above diazonium copolymer. A photosensitive composition contains a polymerizable compound having an ethylenic unsatd. bonds, photopolymer. initiator, a polymer, and the above diazonium copolymer. These photosensitive comps. provide alkali-developable photosensitive printing plates with high sensitivity, excellent printing resistance, excellent developability in development with an alkali developer, and little diazo residue.

IT **152048-42-5P**

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, photosensitive composition containing, for alkali-developable photosensitive printing plate)

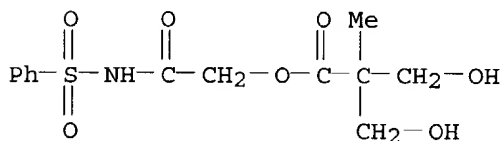
RN 152048-42-5 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-oxo-2-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]ethyl ester, polymer with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 152048-41-4

CMF C13 H17 N O7 S

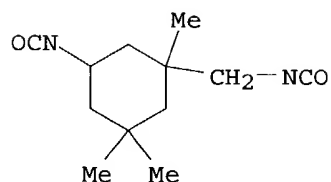


CM 2

CRN 4098-71-9

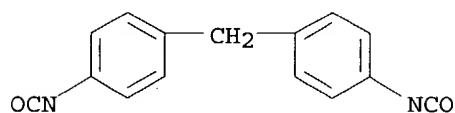
CMF C12 H18 N2 O2

09567863



CM 3

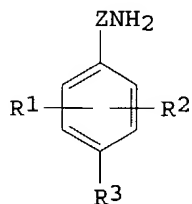
CRN 101-68-8
CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



L11 ANSWER 15 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1994:65943 CAPLUS
DN 120:65943
TI Photosensitive compositions useful for making presensitized lithographic plates
IN Sekya, Toshuki
PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 33 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05158231	A2	19930625	JP 1991-318257	19911203
	JP 2652832	B2	19970910		
PRAI	JP 1991-318257		19911203		

GI



AB The title comps. contain a polyurethane or modified poly(vinyl acetal) resin having acidic H-containing substituents and a diazo resin prepared in such a manner that a compound having 2 oxirane rings in its mol. is ring opening-polymerized with an amino compound I (R1, R2 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo; R3 = substituent convertible to amino group; Z = none or divalent organic group) to give an oligomer, the substituents R3 of the oligomer are converted to amino groups, and the amino groups are then converted to diazonium salts. The presensitized lithog. plates using the comps. show

09567863

good developability with aqueous alkali developing solution, photocrosslinking properties, and printing durability. Thus, a prepolymer from ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether and 4-aminoacetanilide was refluxed in the presence of HCl to convert the acetylamido groups to amino groups and reacted with NaNO₂ and then with Na di-n-butylnaphthalenesulfonate to give a diazo resin, while 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid, diethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, and hexamethylene diisocyanate were reacted to give a polyurethane. A composition containing the diazo resin, the polyurethane, and additives was coated on an Al substrate to give a presensitized lithog. plate.

IT 152048-42-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(presensitized lithog. plate using, diazo resin and)

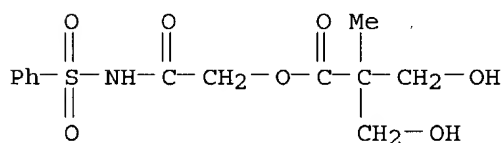
RN 152048-42-5 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-oxo-2-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]ethyl ester, polymer with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 152048-41-4

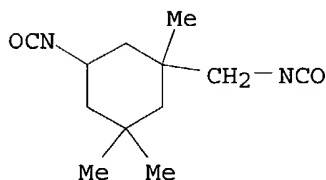
CMF C13 H17 N O7 S



CM 2

CRN 4098-71-9

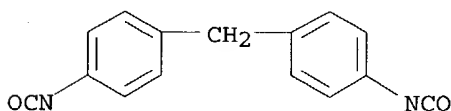
CMF C12 H18 N2 O2



CM 3

CRN 101-68-8

CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



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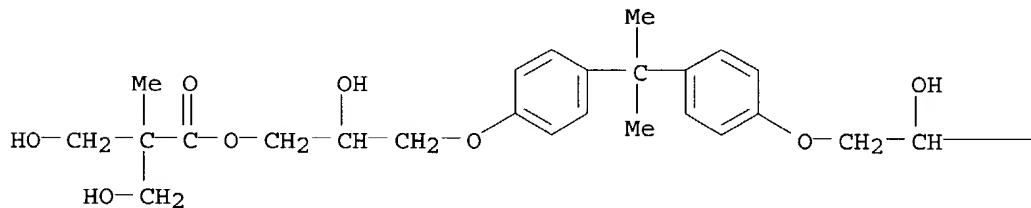
L11 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1989:156167 CAPLUS
DN 110:156167
TI Epoxy resin derivatives for stoving systems
AU Reader, C. E. L.
CS Shell Chem. Co. (Philippines) Inc., Makati, Philippines
SO Surface Coatings Australia (1988), 25(10), 6-9
CODEN: SCAUE6; ISSN: 0815-709X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Studies on model compds. derived from bisphenol A diglycidyl ether showed that removal of epoxy groups and introduction of primary hydroxyl functionality improved the stability and increased the reactivity of phenolic resin-crosslinked epoxy stoving systems. The same findings were valid for high-mol.-weight resins though the influence of such modifications on reactivity was somewhat less. Can lacquers based on modified epoxy resins containing primary hydroxyl groups had the addnl. advantage of improved film flexibility. Sterilization resistance was impaired if the primary hydroxyls were introduced by ester linkages but not if by ether linkages.
IT **120018-68-0P**, Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether dimethylolpropionate-Phenodur PR 217 copolymer
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(coatings, preparation of, with good stability and reactivity)
RN 120018-68-0 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, (1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] ester, polymer with formaldehyde and phenol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

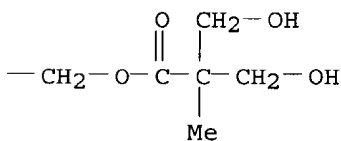
CRN 120018-67-9

CMF C31 H44 O12

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

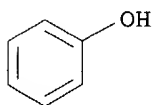


CM 2

CRN 108-95-2

09567863

CMF C6 H6 O



CM 3

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

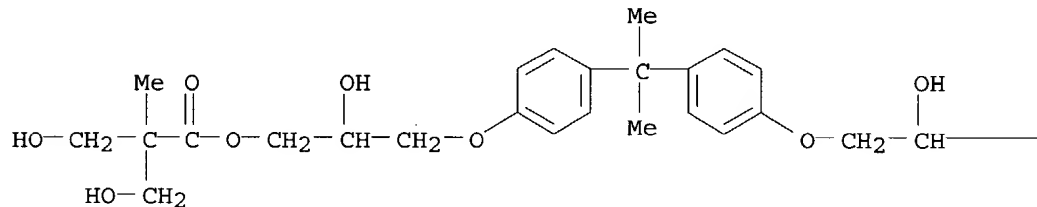
IT 120018-67-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as model for epoxy resin derivs. for stoving system)

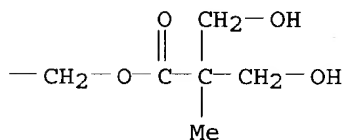
RN 120018-67-9 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-,
(1-methylethylidene)bis[4,1-phenyleneoxy(2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1985:133678 CAPLUS

DN 102:133678

TI Self-crosslinking, thermosetting tritulating resin

IN Geist, Michael; Ott, Guenther

PA BASF Farben und Fasern A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 24 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3322781	A1	19850103	DE 1983-3322781	19830624
	EP 131126	A1	19850116	EP 1984-106021	19840526
	EP 131126	B1	19870819		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	AT 29040	E	19870915	AT 1984-106021	19840526
	US 4539385	A	19850903	US 1984-620767	19840614
	ZA 8404582	A	19850227	ZA 1984-4582	19840618
	BR 8403018	A	19850528	BR 1984-3018	19840620
	ES 533666	A1	19850301	ES 1984-533666	19840622
	JP 60047072	A2	19850314	JP 1984-129414	19840625
	US 4622117	A	19861111	US 1985-699149	19850207
PRAI	DE 1983-3322781		19830624		
	EP 1984-106021		19840526		
	US 1984-620767		19840614		

AB Self-crosslinking, thermosetting binders, especially useful in electrophoretic coating compns., comprise synthetic resins containing primary and/or secondary OH groups, 0.8-2.0 quaternary ammonium groups/mol., carboxy groups esterified by an alc. containing activating substituents having a neg. inductive effect, and, optionally, amino groups. The binders exhibit good pigment wettability and are good tritulating resins in the preparation of pigment pastes. Thus, [4-(HO)C₆H₄]2CMeCH₂CH₂CO₂H and glycidyl 2-ethyl-2-methylheptanoate [83121-13-5] were used to prepare [4-(HO)C₆H₄]2CMeCH₂CH₂CO₂CH₂CH(OH)CH₂O₂CCe_tMe(CH₂)₄Me (I). A mixture of a bisphenol A-based epoxy resin (1172 g, epoxide equivalent 188) and 1068 g I was heated 30 min at 165°, mixed at 110° with 1454 g BuOCH₂CH₂OH, treated at 80° with 460 g reaction product of MeN(CH₂CH₂OH)₂ and 88% aqueous lactic acid (1-1.005 mol) to give acid number

1.0,

and mixed with 346 g BuOCH₂CH₂OH to prepare a tritulating resin. This resin 1800, H₂O 2447, TiO₂ 2460, aluminosilicate extender 590, Pb silicate 135, and carbon black 37 parts were milled to give Hegman fineness 5-7 and mixed with 1255 parts H₂O to prepare a pigment paste. A mixture of bisphenol A-based epoxy resin (epoxide equivalent 188) 1360, (HOCH₂)₂CMe₂ 301, and xylene 83 g was treated at 123° with 11 g PhCH₂NMe₂, heated at 135° to give epoxide equivalent 1110, treated at 90° with a mixture of 121 g HN(CH₂CH₂OH)₂ and 106 g diethylenetriamine bis(iso-Bu Me ketimine) (72% solution in iso-BuCOMe), heated 1 h at 115°, mixed with propylene glycol mono-Ph ether 162, Pb octoate 72, and a hardener 744 g, dispersed in a mixture of H₂O 2410, AcOH 43, and emulsifier solution 48 g, mixed with 1539 g H₂O, and heated to 50° under reduced pressure to sep. 250 g organic phase, giving a binder dispersion. The hardener was prepared by heating 4272 g 1:4 (molar) C(CH₂OH)₄-caprolactone reaction product with 5304 g trimellitic anhydride at 160° to give acid number 338, cooling the mixture to 146°, slowly adding 2000 g iso-BuCOMe, adding 124 g catalyst (Cr salt) at 109°, adding 3000 g iso-BuCOMe, and adding butylene oxide at 95° until the acid number was <2, giving a hardener (74.4% solids) having acid number 1.86. A coating bath was prepared from the pigment paste 775, the binder dispersion 1920, H₂O 2280, and 10% AcOH 25 parts. Another coating bath was prepared similarly but with the use of (HOCH₂)₂CMeCO₂CH₂CH₂OEt in place of I. Both baths were used to coat Zn phosphate-treated steel by cathodic deposition. After curing 20 min at 185°, the coatings had thickness 18-19 μ, impact resistance 40-50 in.-lb, Erichsen penetration 6.3-6.7 mm, and good adhesion to the substrate.

IT 95523-90-3D, reaction products with epoxy resins

RL: USES (Uses)

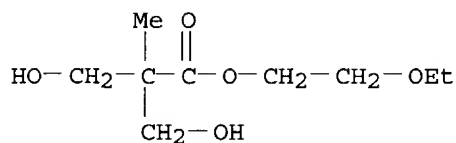
(tritulating resins, for pigments, in electrophoretic coating compns.)

RN 95523-90-3 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-ethoxyethyl ester

09567863

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1984:425057 CAPLUS

DN 101:25057

TI Self-crosslinking, thermosetting binder

IN Geist, Michael; Diefenbach, Horst

PA BASF Farben und Fasern A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 24 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3233140	A1	19840308	DE 1982-3233140	19820907
	EP 102496	A1	19840314	EP 1983-107132	19830721
	EP 102496	B1	19861015		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	AT 22913	E	19861115	AT 1983-107132	19830721
	ZA 8305906	A	19840425	ZA 1983-5906	19830811
	US 4477642	A	19841016	US 1983-526071	19830824
	BR 8304857	A	19840424	BR 1983-4857	19830906
	JP 59074166	A2	19840426	JP 1983-162681	19830906
	ES 525455	A1	19840516	ES 1983-525455	19830907
PRAI	DE 1982-3233140		19820907		
	EP 1983-107132		19830721		

AB The binders, useful in electrodeposition coating, contain resins bearing OH, carboalkoxymethyl ester, and neutralized amine groups. Thus, a bisphenol A epoxy resin (epoxy equivalent 188) 1410, carbomethoxymethyl 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionate [prepared from $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_2\text{H} \cdot \text{Et}_3\text{N}$ and $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ [96-34-4] in the presence of KI] 690, $\text{PhCH}_2\text{NMe}_2$ 9, and xylene 38 parts were heated over 7 h from 95 to 110° until the epoxy equivalent reached 1280, mixed with 158 parts diethanolamine, heated to 115°, mixed with 142 parts $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ and 44 parts Pb octanoate, and dispersed in AcOH 27, emulsifier 37, and H₂O 4072 parts. A mixture of this dispersion 1838, TiO₂ paste 775, 10% AcOH 25, and H₂O 2362 parts was coated electrophoretically on Zn-phosphated steel at 23° and baked 20 min at 185° to give an 18.3-μ film with Erichsen indentation 7.2 mm and iso-BuCOMe resistance ≥20 double rubs.

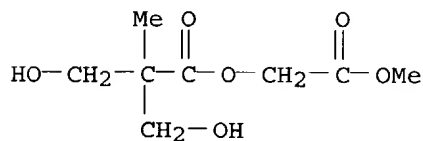
IT 90745-82-7D, reaction products with aminated epoxy resins

RL: USES (Uses)

(binders, self-curing, for electrophoretic coatings)

RN 90745-82-7 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L11 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1984:53313 CAPLUS

DN 100:53313

TI Self-curing, thermosetting binder

IN Geist, Michael; Diefenbach, Horst

PA BASF Farben und Fasern A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 28 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3215891	A1	19831103	DE 1982-3215891	19820429
	AU 8311704	A1	19831103	AU 1983-11704	19830221
	AU 567087	B2	19871112		
	EP 93241	A1	19831109	EP 1983-101645	19830221
	EP 93241	B1	19861210		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE

	ZA 8301147	A	19831130	ZA 1983-1147	19830221
	AT 24195	E	19861215	AT 1983-101645	19830221
	US 4495335	A	19850122	US 1983-472639	19830307
	CA 1198545	A1	19851224	CA 1983-425920	19830414
	BR 8301937	A	19831220	BR 1983-1937	19830415
	JP 58196271	A2	19831115	JP 1983-71571	19830425
	ES 521988	A1	19840201	ES 1983-521988	19830429
	US 4547409	A	19851015	US 1984-657062	19841002

PRAI DE 1982-3215891 19820429
EP 1983-101645 19830221
US 1983-472639 19830307

AB The title binder, useful in electrodip coatings, consists of resins bearing amine groups and ester groups activated by electroneg. substituents on the alkyl groups. Thus, heating 4,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)pentanoic acid [126-00-1] 3810, glycidyl 2-ethyl-2-methylheptanoate [83121-13-5] 3855, and cyclohexanone 1897 g with a Cr catalyst at 90° gave an 80% solution of glycerol 1-[4,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)pentanoate] 3-(2-ethyl-2-methylheptanoate) (I). Heating I 1696, epoxy resin (epoxy equivalent 188) 1654, and PhCH₂NMe₂ 20 g at 165° until the epoxy equivalent reached 1520, adding 176.2 g diethylenetriamine bis(iso-Bu Me ketimine) and 262 g N-methyl-1,3-propanediamine Me iso-Bu ketimine at 105°, heating 1.5 h, adding 190 g 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, heating 20 min, and dispersing the product in H₂O 7036, AcOH 66, and antifoam agent 38.5 g gave a 20% dispersion, pH 6.3. Coating this solution on phosphated sheet metal at 330 V for 2 min and baking 20 min at 180° gave a solvent-resistant, 21-μ film.

IT **88581-92-4D**, reaction products with diethylenetriamine
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, electrophoretic)

RN 88581-92-4 CAPLUS

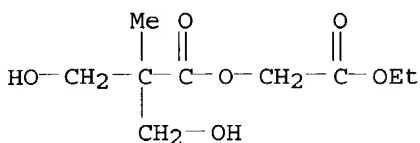
CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl ester, polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 88581-91-3

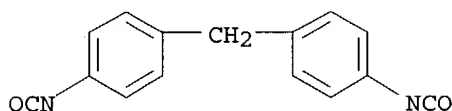
CMF C9 H16 O6

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CM 2

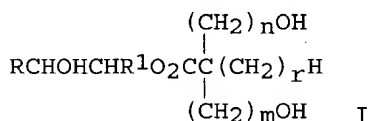
CRN 101-68-8
CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



L11 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1977:192354 CAPLUS
DN 86:192354
TI Rust inhibitors and lubricant compositions containing same
IN Weetman, David G.; Wisner, Jackson W., Jr.; Stehouwer, David M.
PA Texaco Inc., USA
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3996144	A	19761207	US 1975-625296	19751023
	DE 2646538	A1	19770428	DE 1976-2646538	19761015
	BR 7607008	A	19770906	BR 1976-7008	19761020
	JP 52051408	A2	19770425	JP 1976-125550	19761021
	CA 1075674	A1	19800415	CA 1976-265140	19761108
PRAI	US 1975-625296		19751023		

GI



AB An ashless rust inhibited lubricating oil is given in which from 0.01-5% of a polyhydric ester (I) is added to a mineral oil base of lubricating viscosity. In I R and R¹ are H or C1-10 hycarbyl groups and n, m and r are integers of 1-10. I is prepared by the reaction of a C11-18 α-olefin epoxide with a polyhydric acid, such as a dialkylol propionic acid. Formulated lubricants containing a fully balanced additive package are evaluated in the bench II C engine rust test. The lubricant in which I, where R = C6H11, R¹ = H, and n, m, and r = 1, is the ashless rust inhibitor scored 8.7. Oils containing mono (β-hydroxylether) alkane thiophosphates as antirust agents scored 7.3-7.6.

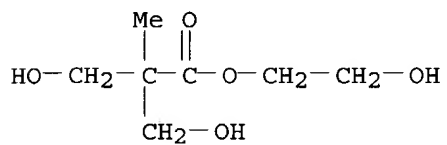
IT 62782-16-5DP, alkyl derivs. 62782-17-6P
RL: PREP (Preparation)

09567863

(preparation of, and lubricating oil corrosion inhibitors from)

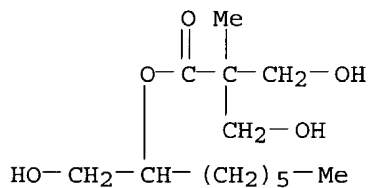
RN 62782-16-5 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 62782-17-6 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, 1-(hydroxymethyl)heptyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:53:42 ON 23 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:55:49 ON 23 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 50 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:56:19 ON 23 MAY 2004

L3 28 S L2

L4 4 S L3 AND DENDRIM?

L5 5 S L3 AND POLYETHYLENE

L6 4 S L5 NOT L4

L7 4 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L8 24 S L3 NOT L4

L9 4 S L7

L10 20 S L8 NOT L7

L11 20 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and therap?

370195 THERAP?

L12 0 L3 AND THERAP?

=> s l3 and drug?

670580 DRUG?

L13 0 L3 AND DRUG?

=>

09567863

=> s boltorn

L5 102 BOLTORN

=> s l5 and dendrimer

5330 DENDRIMER

L6 19 L5 AND DENDRIMER

=> dup rem l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 19 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 bib abs 1-19

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:42317 CAPLUS

DN 138:90732

TI Modified polyesters produced by solid-phase post-condensation with hyperbranched polymers

IN Borer, Camille; Christel, Andreas; Manson, Jan-Anders; Leterrier, Yves

PA Buehler A.-G., Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003004546	A1	20030116	WO 2002-CH177	20020326
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	DE 10132928	A1	20030116	DE 2001-10132928	20010703
	EP 1401911	A1	20040331	EP 2002-704541	20020326
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			

PRAI DE 2001-10132928 A 20010703

WO 2002-CH177 W 20020326

AB A modified polyester having improved rheol. and mech. properties is produced by (a) mixing and melting the polyester with a hyperbranched polymer (HBP), (b) cooling the melted mixture to obtain a solid, and (c) subjecting the solid mixture to solid-phase post-condensation. The polyester can be poly(ethylene terephthalate), recycled poly(ethylene terephthalate) or other polyester. A composition for producing the modified polyesters comprises HBP and one or more additives, such as impact modifiers, nucleating agents, catalysts, dyes and pigments, stabilizing agents, plasticizers, compatibilizers, reinforcing fibers and fillers. The modified polyesters can be further processed into products such as films, foams, fibers and packaging materials. Thus, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol-1,2-ethanediol-terephthalic acid copolymer was modified by extrusion with a hyperbranched polymer **Boltorn H 20** which is a second-generation **dendrimer** having 16 primary hydroxy groups.

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

09567863

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:36516 CAPLUS

DN 138:74411

TI Epoxy resin composition for fiber-reinforced composite material, prepreg and fiber-reinforced composite material

IN Tomioka, Nobuyuki; Noda, Shunsaku; Kishi, Hajime

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003012837	A2	20030115	JP 2001-194295	20010627
PRAI	JP 2001-194295		20010627		

AB The composition comprises (a) epoxy resins with epoxy equivalent 200-400, (b) hardeners, and (c) 1-15 parts, based on (a), liquid multifunctional compds. having ≥ 1 atom branched with ≥ 3 mol. chains and ≥ 4 functional groups reactive with epoxy resins. A composition comprised EP 828 30, EP 1001 60, EP 807 10, dicyandiamide 5, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea 4, and polyvinyl formal (Vinylec H) 3 parts, giving test pieces with glass temperature 102°, elongation 12%, and flexural modulus 3.2 GPa. A prepreg including 76% carbon fibers (Torayca T800H12K-40B) was prepared using this composition and subsequently giving a composite with good torsional strength.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:659741 CAPLUS

DN 140:304399

TI PET surface modification using hydrophilic dendritic polymers

AU Bolt, Benjamin W.; Iyer, Swaminathan K.; Luzinov, Igor; Hirt, Douglas E.

CS Department of Chemical Engineering, School of Materials Science and Engineering, and Center for Advanced Engineering Fibers and Films, Clemson University, Clemson, SC, 29634-0909, USA

SO Annual Technical Conference - Society of Plastics Engineers (2003), 61st(Vol. 3), 2767-2771

CODEN: ACPED4; ISSN: 0272-5223

PB Society of Plastics Engineers

DT Journal

LA English

AB PET is commonly used in biomedical applications because of its desirable bulk properties. However, the surface of virgin PET is prone to protein adhesion and hemocompatibility problems. The goal is to create PET with better wettability by grafting hydrophilic dendritic polymers to the surface. The grafting procedure includes plasma treatment of the PET surface, grafting of an intermediate epoxide-functionalized polymer, and final grafting of the dendritic mols. Dendritic mols. with both hydroxyl and amine functionality were studied. Si wafers were also used as model substrates to study the sequence of surface-chemical steps. Successful surface grafting was achieved on the Si wafers with static H2O contact angles $\geq 36^\circ$ for the amine-terminated **dendrimer**. Preliminary expts. showed that the surface-modified PET films exhibited higher contact angles due to partial dewetting of the intermediate epoxy layer leading to incomplete surface coverage.

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:555399 CAPLUS

09567863

DN 137:110587
TI **Dendrimer**-based dispersing agent
IN Loen, Elizabeth Maaik; Pirrung, Frank Olivier Heinrich
PA Efka Additives B.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002057004	A1	20020725	WO 2002-NL41	20020118
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	EP 1351759	A1	20031015	EP 2002-710552	20020118
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
	BR 2002006468	A	20040225	BR 2002-6468	20020118
	US 2004063828	A1	20040401	US 2003-250964	20030710
PRAI	EP 2001-200210	A	20010119		
	WO 2002-NL41	W	20020118		

AB The invention relates to a dispersing agent or salt thereof, comprising at least one **dendrimer**, the **dendrimer** comprising functional groups, that have reacted with a functional moiety, the moiety being defined as R-X, X being a pigment affinic group, and R being a linking moiety chain having at least 2 atoms in the chain, with the proviso that the functional group and the pigment affinic group are different.

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:800368 CAPLUS
DN 138:238521
TI Templating porosity in polymethylsilsesquioxane coatings using trimethylsilylated hyperbranched polymers
AU Plummer, C. J. G.; Garamszegi, L.; Nguyen, T.-Q.; Rodlert, M.; Manson, J.-A. E.
CS Lab. Technol. Composites Polymeres, Ec. Polytech. Fed. Lausanne, CH-1015, Switz.
SO Journal of Materials Science (2002), 37(22), 4819-4829
CODEN: JMITSAS; ISSN: 0022-2461
PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of trimethylsilyl end-functionalized aliphatic hyperbranched polymers has been used to template porosity in polymethylsilsesquioxane films prepared by heat treatment of a spin cast methylsilsesquioxane precursor. By varying the extent of the end-functionalization, closed pore foams with controlled pore sizes and pore contents of up to 40 vol% were obtained by chemical-induced phase separation and thermal degradation of the hyperbranched polymers during the heat treatment.

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:264471 CAPLUS
 DN 137:126469
 TI Synthesis and characterisation of star branched polyesters with dendritic cores and the effect of structural variations on zero shear rate viscosity
 AU Claesson, H.; Malmstrom, E.; Johansson, M.; Hult, A.
 CS Department of Polymer Technology, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, SE-100 44, Swed.
 SO Polymer (2002), 43(12), 3511-3518
 CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A series of branched polyesters consisting of poly(ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL) (degree of polymerization 5-200) initiated from hydroxy-functional cores and end-capped with Me methacrylate were prepared. The cores were third-generation hyperbranched polyester, **Boltorn H 30**, with approx. 32 hydroxyl groups, a third-generation **dendrimer** with 24 hydroxyl groups and a third-generation dendron with eight hydroxyl groups. Finally, a linear PCL was synthesized as a reference material. All initiators were based on 2,2-bis(methylol)propionic acid (bis-MPA). ¹³C NMR spectra of the polymers showed that those with shorter arms contained unreacted hydroxyl groups on the core. Rheol. measurements of zero shear rate viscosity, η_0 , showed that the branched polyesters had a considerably lower η_0 than linear polyesters with a similar mol. weight. The low melt viscosity and the crystallinity produced a rheol. behavior suitable for the film formation process for powder coatings. Measurements of the mech. properties of cured films showed that those with low arm mol. weight, Ma, were amorphous while those of high Ma were crystalline.

RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:331482 CAPLUS
 DN 137:370405
 TI Hyperbranched polyester with mixed methacryloyl and aliphatic ester terminal groups: synthesis, characterization, and application in dental restorative formulations
 AU Gao, Feng; Schrick, Scott R.; Tong, Yuhua; Culbertson, Bill M.
 CS College of Dentistry, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43218-2357, USA
 SO Journal of Macromolecular Science, Pure and Applied Chemistry (2002), A39(4), 267-286
 CODEN: JSPCE6; ISSN: 1060-1325
 PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB **Boltorn H30** is a polyester polyol with a dendritic structure, developed by Perstop Corp. Complete methacrylated H30 oligomers were obtained by using three different reaction routes, i.e., treatment of H30 with methacrylic anhydride, methacryloyl chloride and 2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate (IEM). The viscosities of the three H30 hyperbranched materials at 45°C were 22.4, 23.5, and 42.8 P, resp., compared to commonly used BisGMA having a viscosity of 33.5 P at 45°C. All three completely methacrylated H30 materials were combined with TEGDMA (50/50, weight/weight) to formulate visible light-curable (VLC) neat resins. The exptl. VLC resins exhibited significant reduction of polymerization shrinkage and higher C=C double bond conversion, compared to the VLC BisGMA/TEGDMA (50/50, weight/weight) control. The three new resins, with the exception of the

H30-IEM based formulation, have mech. properties comparable to a BisGMA/TEGDMA control. But, the VLC H30-IEM based resin exhibited higher compressive and flexural strengths than the BisGMA/TEGDMA control, possibly due to hydrogen bonding. H30 was also esterified by using different acid chlorides to investigate the effect of other ester terminal groups on H30, in relation to the viscosities of the oligomers. The results show that the viscosities of the esterified H30 are strongly depended on the ester groups, where benzoate > acetate > propionate > isobutyrate ester > butyrate ester. However, the Tg of the cured resins depends more on the level of hydrogen bonding, rather than the terminal ester groups. A H30 oligomer, with half of the terminal hydroxyl groups replaced by methacrylate residues and half by different carboxylates, such as acetate, propionate, butyrate and isobutyrate ester, were prepared and used to formulate VLC resins. All these formulated resins, with partly methacrylated H30, have much higher double bond conversion and less linear polymerization shrinkage. But, they exhibited lower Tg values and less attractive mech. properties. The latter was especially true in comparing acetate to butyrate ester terminal groups. A third series of partly methacrylated H30 were prepared, where methacrylation was achieved by combining acetyl chloride/methacryloyl chloride in the 70/30, 50/50 and 30/70 (weight/weight) ratios, resp., were prepared and used to formulate VLC resins. The results showed that higher methacrylation of the terminal hydroxyls on H30 failed to bring about better mech. properties for the cured resins, when the replacement portion was >50%.

RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:86413 CAPLUS
DN 139:134948
TI Design of coating resins by changing the macromolecular architecture.
Solid and liquid coating systems
AU Johansson, M.
CS Department of Polymer Technology, Royal Institute of Technology,
Stockholm, SE-100 44, Swed.
SO Athens Conference on Coatings Science and Technology, Proceedings, 28th,
Athens, Greece, July 1-5, 2002 (2002), 129-138 Publisher: Institute of
Materials Science, New Paltz, N. Y.
CODEN: 69DNXC
DT Conference
LA English
AB An increased demand for new and improved coating systems, both due to
environmental as well as performance reasons, have appeared during the
last decades. Techniques such low temperature curing powder coatings,
radiation
curable systems, and high solids have gained an increased interest and
obtained significant market shares. Although improved in many aspects,
these systems still have limited use in certain applications due to tech.
reasons. One way to change the properties of thermoset resins that has
obtained significant interest during the last decade is by changing the
mol. architecture of the resin. An example of polymers which exhibit
different properties compared to conventional linear structures are highly
branched, dendritic, polymers^{1,2,3}. These polymers for example exhibit a
higher solubility and lower melt viscosity compared to their linear
counterparts. They can also be tailored with respect to functionality and
polarity to adjust the properties for certain applications. Coating
resins based on hyperbranched polymers have been described both for liquid
UV-curable systems as well as powder coatings^{4,5,6}. This presentation
will focus on how properties of resins based on dendritic polymers can be
tailored and how this can applied to coating systems such as powder
coatings, radiation curable resins and no-solvent liquid systems. The
correlation between resin structure and its properties both before and

after cure will be discussed.

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:597368 CAPLUS
DN 138:155064
TI Hyperbranched polyesters basis for low temperature powder coatings
AU Johansson, M.; Malmstrom, E.; Hult, A.; Claesson, H.
CS USA
SO European Coatings Journal (2002), (7-8), 26-28, 31-33
CODEN: ECJOEF; ISSN: 0930-3847
PB Vincentz Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB A dendritic polymer is used as scaffolds for solid thermoset resins i.e. powder coatings. To make it crosslinkable there is a concept of attaching crystalline segments to a dendritic polymer and subsequent functionalization. The rheol. performance of these structures makes it possible to reduce the film formation temperature to 80°C thus enabling heat sensitive substrates such as wood and polymers to be coated. The effects of structural variations on the rheol. and mech. properties are shown. The main factors affecting the final properties is the length of the crystalline grafts while the core structure induces only smaller differences in properties. The obtained resins are UV-curable with little or very low levels residual unsatn. present in the cured films.

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:781016 CAPLUS
DN 135:332092
TI High flow polyphenylene ether formulations with dendritic polymers
IN Adedeji, Adeyinka
PA General Electric Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001079352	A1	20011025	WO 2001-US4537	20010212
	W: CN, JP, SG				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6414084	B1	20020702	US 2000-548855	20000413
	EP 1276814	A1	20030122	EP 2001-910586	20010212
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2003531235	T2	20031021	JP 2001-577340	20010212
	US 2002151652	A1	20021017	US 2002-63365	20020416
PRAI	US 2000-548855	A	20000413		
	WO 2001-US4537	W	20010212		

AB A polyphenylene ether composition comprises (a) a polyphenylene ether resin having an intrinsic viscosity ≥ 0.2 dL/g at 25°, (b) a dendritic polymer having a melt viscosity 1-250 Pa at 110° and shear rate 30/s, Mw 1000-5000, which is of a star-burst configuration and comprises polystyrene branching units bound to a core, (c) an alkenyl aromatic resin comprising polystyrene homopolymers, copolymers of styrene, a rubber modified polystyrene, and impact polystyrene, and (d) a impact modifier, an flame retardant, and other additives. The polyphenylene

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ether composition exhibits high melt flow with improved flame retardance as well as improved heat deflection temperature (HDT) values, and impact resistance.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:747890 CAPLUS

DN 135:304623

TI Use of dendrimers as a processing aid and surface modifier for thermoplastic resins

IN Mhetar, Vijay R.

PA General Electric Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001074946	A1	20011011	WO 2001-US40014	20010201
	W: CN, JP, SG				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6497959	B1	20021224	US 2000-539272	20000330
	EP 1274799	A1	20030115	EP 2001-920944	20010201
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2003529658	T2	20031007	JP 2001-572627	20010201
	US 2003082384	A1	20030501	US 2002-196642	20020715
	US 6663966	B2	20031216		
PRAI	US 2000-539272	A	20000330		
	WO 2001-US40014	W	20010201		

AB **Dendrimer** additives incorporated in thermoplastic resins (such as polycarbonate resins) are effective to alter the surface characteristics of the thermoplastic resin. Such compns. can be injection molded to produce articles in which the **dendrimer** additive is concentrated at the surface of the article to alter the properties of the resin.

By selection of the type of **dendrimer** additive, the resulting characteristics of the molded article may be controlled.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:206602 CAPLUS

DN 135:20239

TI Study on UV curable powder coatings based on hyperbranched polymers

AU Zhu, Sheng-Wu; Kou, Hui-Guang; Wei, Huan-Yu; Lin, De; Shi, Wen-Fang

CS State Key Laboratory of Fire Science and Department of Applied Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026, Peop. Rep. China

SO Chinese Journal of Polymer Science (2001), 19(2), 155-160

CODEN: CJPSEG; ISSN: 0256-7679

PB Springer-Verlag

DT Journal

LA English

AB By introducing semicryst. moieties into hyperbranched mol. structures three kinds of prepolymers of potential use as UV powder coatings were prepared and characterized. The crystallinity of hyperbranched prepolymers based on different monomers and core mols. modified with octadecyl isocyanate and acryloyl chloride was investigated.

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RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:381110 CAPLUS
DN 138:338830
TI Surface properties of dendritic polymers
AU Mackay, Michael E.; Carmezini, G.; Sauer, Bryan B.; Kampert, W. G.;
Malmstroem, Eva; England, Johan
CS Dept. Chem., Biochem. & Materials Eng., Stevens Inst. Tech., Hoboken, NJ,
USA
SO Polymeric Materials Science and Engineering (2001), 84, 86-87
CODEN: PMSEDG; ISSN: 0743-0515
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Poly(benzyl ether) dendrimers and their derivs. by reaction with
pentafluorobenzoyl chloride were studied for viscosity, melt surface
tension, and advancing and receding contact angles in various liqs.
Results showed large decreases in surface tension for long chain alkane
and pentafluorobenzoate end group modified HBPs, consistent with contact
angles (verified the lower surface energy). The melt surface tension of
the hydroxy terminated HBPs is perhaps the largest measured for a polymer
because of bulk property modification by the very large number of hydroxy end
groups, possibly combined with mol. architecture contributions in
constraining end groups near the surface.

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:584998 CAPLUS
DN 135:304461
TI Hyperbranched polymers grafted to functionalized silicon surface
AU Sidorenko, A.; Zhai, X. W.; Peleshanko, S.; Greco, A.; Tsukruk, V. V.
CS Department of Material Science & Engineering, Iowa State University, Ames,
IA, 50011, USA
SO Polymeric Materials Science and Engineering (2001), 85, 4
CODEN: PMSEDG; ISSN: 0743-0515
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB We studied the chemical grafting behavior of hydroxy-terminated hyperbranched
polyesters of second G2 and fourth G4 generations and HBP with epoxy
terminal groups EHB on SAM functionalized silicon surface. The thickness
of grafted HBPs on this SAM from melt was obtained to be 1.03nm for G2 and
1.74nm for G4. For EHB, grafted on the bare silicon, thickness was 3.6
nm. The AFM measurements showed that the grafted layers are very
homogeneous and their thickness correlate with the mol. weight

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:441675 CAPLUS
DN 133:75475
TI Dispersants for hydrophobic particles in water-based systems and their
application in pigmented inks
IN Rao, Prabhakara S.; Abuelyaman, Ahmed S.; Gaddam, Babu N.
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

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FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000037167	A1	20000629	WO 1999-US6952	19990330
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6262207	B1	20010717	US 1998-216161	19981218
	AU 9931201	A1	20000712	AU 1999-31201	19990330
	EP 1140344	A1	20011010	EP 1999-912950	19990330
	EP 1140344	B1	20031015		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 2002532242	T2	20021002	JP 2000-589272	19990330
PRAI	US 1998-216161	A	19981218		
	WO 1999-US6952	W	19990330		

AB Dispersants that strongly adsorb to hydrophobic surfaces of particles in aqueous media comprise a AB_n-type polymer (n>1), where A is hydrophilic or amphiphilic polymer chain containing ionizable moieties and terminated with a multifunctional chain-transfer agent and B is a nonpolar nonpolymer. hydrophobic hydrocarbon segment and forms a forked segment at the chain-transfer agent-terminated end of A segment. Suspensions and inks comprising the dispersants are also described.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:531671 CAPLUS
DN 133:152037
TI Pigment compositions containing dendrimers
IN Vincent, Mark John; Chisholm, Greig
PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6096801	A	20000801	US 1998-81428	19980519
	EP 882772	A1	19981209	EP 1998-304165	19980527
	EP 882772	B1	20030625		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	GB 1997-11625	A	19970606		
	US 1998-81428	A	19980519		

AB The title compns. comprise a pigment selected from the group consisting of an azo, azo metal salt or complex, azomethine, azomethine salt or complex, phthalocyanine, anthraquinone, isoindoline, perinone, quinacridone and dipyrrolopyrrole pigment and mixts. thereof and from 0.1 to 10% by weight, based on the weight of pigment, of at least one **dendrimer**.

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:188717 CAPLUS
DN 132:334927

09567863

TI Structure Buildup in Hyperbranched Polymers from 2,2-Bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic Acid
AU Magnusson, Helene; Malmstroem, Eva; Hult, Anders
CS Department of Polymer Technology, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, SE-100 44, Swed.
SO Macromolecules (2000), 33(8), 3099-3104
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB The structure buildup in hyperbranched polyesters from 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid (bis-MPA) was studied exptl. Bis-MPA and its dendritic trimer were both polymerized in bulk using acid catalyst. The fractions of terminal, dendritic, and linear repeating units were monitored by ¹³C NMR during the course of reaction. Effect of slow monomer addition on the degree of branching in the final product was also studied. Hyperbranched polymers from bis-MPA with and without a core mol. were kept at the polymerization temperature in order to examine the effect of heat treatment on composition in the polymer. The fractions of the different repeating units were changing to a large extent with conversion. Slow monomer addition to a trifunctional core mol. gave a product with a degree of branching of 47%. Heat treatment of hyperbranched materials gave small changes in the fractions of the different repeating units in both materials and, eventually, gelling in the material without a core.

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:208058 CAPLUS
DN 132:335005
TI Studies on syntheses and characterization of hyperbranched multi-methacrylates and their potential applications
AU Wan, Qichun; Schricker, Scott R.; Culbertson, Bill M.
CS College of Dentistry, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210-1241, USA
SO Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (2000), 41(1), 101-102
CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
PB American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry
DT Journal
LA English
AB Three multi-functional hyperbranched polymers, based on **Boltorn** dendritic polyols, were synthesized by reaction of polyols H20, H30, and H40 with methacrylic acid anhydride or chloride. Their structures were confirmed by FT-IR, ¹H and ¹³C NMR and their mol. wts. were estimated by gel permeation chromatog. These multi-methacrylates (H-MMA) mixed well with a variety of monomers such as acrylic acid (AA), methacrylic acid (MA), Me methacrylate (MMA), 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, and bisphenol A glycolic dimethacrylate. Initial studies on thermal polymerization activities of H-MMAs (10%) with AA, MA, and MMA exhibited higher polymerization enthalpies than corresponding homopolymn. H-MMAs copolymerize with AA, MA, and MMA, indicating that these hyperbranched multi-methacrylates can be used as crosslinking agents or modifiers with a number of monomers.

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:104929 CAPLUS
DN 130:268034

09567863

TI Dendritic hyperbranched polymers as tougheners for epoxy resins

AU Boogh, Louis; Pettersson, Bo; Manson, Jan-Anders E.

CS Laboratoire de Technologie des Composites et Polymeres, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, Lausanne, CH-1015, Switz.

SO Polymer (1999), 40(9), 2249-2261

CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Dendritic hyperbranched polymers (HBPs) show outstanding performances as tougheners in epoxy resins. The critical strain energy release rate, G_{IC} , of bisphenol F diglycidyl ether epoxy resin is increased by a factor of 6 from 120 J/m² to 720 J/m² using only a 5% modifier weight content. This does not lead to a decrease in resin stiffness or glass transition temperature and the favorable processability of epoxy resins is fully maintained without requiring the use of solvents. Toughness properties are induced by a finely-dispersed particulate structure which is obtained by a controlled phase separation process during resin curing. A strong mech. phase interaction is ensured by chemical bonding through reactive epoxy groups grafted onto the HBP. By tailoring the HBP's epoxy functionality and polarity to control reactivity, phase separation, final morphol. and phase interactions, this toughening system is potentially applicable to a variety of thermoset resins. With this in view, the influence of the chemical architecture of the HBP modifiers on phase separation, processability, properties and toughening mechanisms is investigated.

RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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